

We can print anything from a name card to a newspaper.

THE BRISTOL COURIER

BRISTOL, PA., MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1949

Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday.

Price: 3c a Copy; 15c a Week

FORTY CENTS OUT OF EVERY DOLLAR IS FOR BUREAUCRACY

Sen. Edward Martin Warns Of Growth of Government Extravagance

SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Federal Gov't Will Spend 46½ Billion Dollars In 1950, He Says

(Special)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 19.—At least forty cents of every dollar out of the vast tax moneys raised by the Federal Government for grants-in-aid to the American people go "down the drain" of bureaucracy. Pennsylvania's Senator Edward Martin declared here today in an address at the Annual Convention of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

The text of Senator Martin's address follows:

Away back in 1932—it seems almost a century ago—I had the honor of being President of your Association. In addressing the annual meeting of that year I said:

"Economy and efficiency in government are demanded by the taxpayers. . . ."

That statement was sound and self-evident in 1932 when the gross expenditures of Federal, state and local governments were less than 13 billion dollars.

I wish to repeat and re-emphasize that same sound and self-evident truth today when the gross expenditures of Federal, state and local governments have gone beyond 65 billions of dollars year.

Today, even more than then, economy and efficiency should be demanded by the taxpayers.

Let us look back to 1932 and make a few comparisons.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the Federal government expended nearly four billion dollars. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the Federal expenditures were approximately forty-two billion dollars.

In 1933 the states spent two and one-half billion dollars and in 1947 the figure had climbed to nine and one-half billions.

In the same period spending by local government advanced from nine and one-half billions to thirteen billions.

Bringing the figures down to

Continued on Page Three

100% Attendance Night Is Success for Lions

ANDALUSIA, Sept. 19.—Andalusia Lions Club held its dinner meeting Thursday evening, at Becker Farms Inn, with president Francis Rossbauer presiding. This meeting was planned as "100% attendance night", the main purpose of the meeting being to give the president assurance that the complete club is backing him 100%. His desire to carry his work to a successful conclusion will be directly affected by the support apparent from the club membership, he feels, and this was one method of making this support apparent. He was pleased to welcome all members of the club, attendance being 100%.

The Rev. Arthur Finch, new rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Andalusia, delivered the invocation. Vincent A. Cooke, program chairman, presented Robert Pearson, assistant works manager of the RCA Victor Corporation, whose subject was "The Layman Looks at the Future of Electronics."

Other guests included Carl Eickman, Andalusia; George Ross and William Cannon, Torresdale.

LOCAL WEATHER OBSERVATIONS FOR 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING 8 A. M. ATROH & HAAS WEATHER OBSERVATORY BRISTOL, PA.

Temperature Readings

Maximum 86
Minimum 62
Range 24

Hourly Temperature

8 a. m. yesterday 62
9 66
10 72
11 77
12 noon 80
1 p. m. 82
2 84
3 86
4 86
5 86
6 83
7 82
8 80
9 77
10 73
11 71
12 midnight 72
1 a. m. today 72
2 71
3 71
4 71
5 71
6 71
7 70
8 70

P. C. Relative Humidity 90
Precipitation (inches) .17

TIDES AT BRISTOL (Daylight Saving Time)

High water 1.27 p. m.
Low water 8.12 a. m.; 8.25 p. m.

Numerous Persons Are Treated at Hospital

Cut on the first finger of his left hand by hatchet, George Gartner, Croxton, had two stitches taken in the wound yesterday at Harriman Hospital. Hit on the forehead by a hatchet, Robert Goughan, West Bristol, had three stitches taken at the same hospital.

The following were also treated at the local hospital.

Falling on a piece of metal, Nelson Campbell, Taft street, had five stitches taken in a cut on the bridge of his nose. Richard Baker, Tullytown, struck by a car being backed by Charles Doan at Tullytown, sustained abrasions of the right arm and knee, and of the head. Cecil Mae, Trenton, N. J., operator of a Salvation Army truck, was wedged between the truck and a fence on Elm street and sustained superficial injuries. Edith Johnson, Bath street, sustained an injury to the first finger of her left hand when a needle ran through it.

HERE AND THERE IN BUCKS COUNTY TOWNS

Activities of Interest To All in the Various Communities

GLEANED BY SCRIBES

HULMEVILLE

On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. C. Wesley Haefner, Donald Haefner, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Corrigan, Jr., and Miss Elma E. Haefner attended the wedding of Miss Mary C. Dixon and Mr. Raymond P. Harrison in Trinity Methodist Church, Highland Park, N. J., and the reception which followed. On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan and John F. Corrigan, Sr., returned home following visit to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Corrigan, who has just moved from Loretto to Cleveland, O.

The hour for the initial meeting of Hulmeville-Middletown Parent-Teacher Association, Wednesday evening, is 8.30. The session will be held in the school house. Refreshments will follow.

CROYDON

Mr. and Mrs. John Hamblin are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, Charlene Tina, on Wednesday in Nazareth Hospital. The baby weighed 6 lbs., 14 oz. Mrs. Hamblin is the former Miss Lee Foerster. The couple have one son.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Hans Scheich entertained Mrs. R. Hutchinson, Mrs. W. Shroud, Mrs. Chauncey Stoneback and Mrs. Fred Blumblin, Bristol; and Mrs. Richard Sabatini, Hammonton, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Coyne attended the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Grindler, Philadelphia, to Mr. John Tuergino, Seneca Falls, N. Y., which took place Saturday morning in St. Helena's Church, Philadelphia, and the reception at the Philadelphia Rifle Club.

CLUB CELEBRATION

The Celtic Boys Club celebrated its opening yesterday afternoon in its club house with a party after a short meeting. Refreshments were served to approximately 100 persons, including members and guests. Dance music was furnished by Frank Elker, Lawrence Murray, Clifford Holgate and Robert Hardy. The club house was decorated with its club colors, green and white.

About 85 per cent of the nation's corn crop goes to market in the form of meat.

A SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

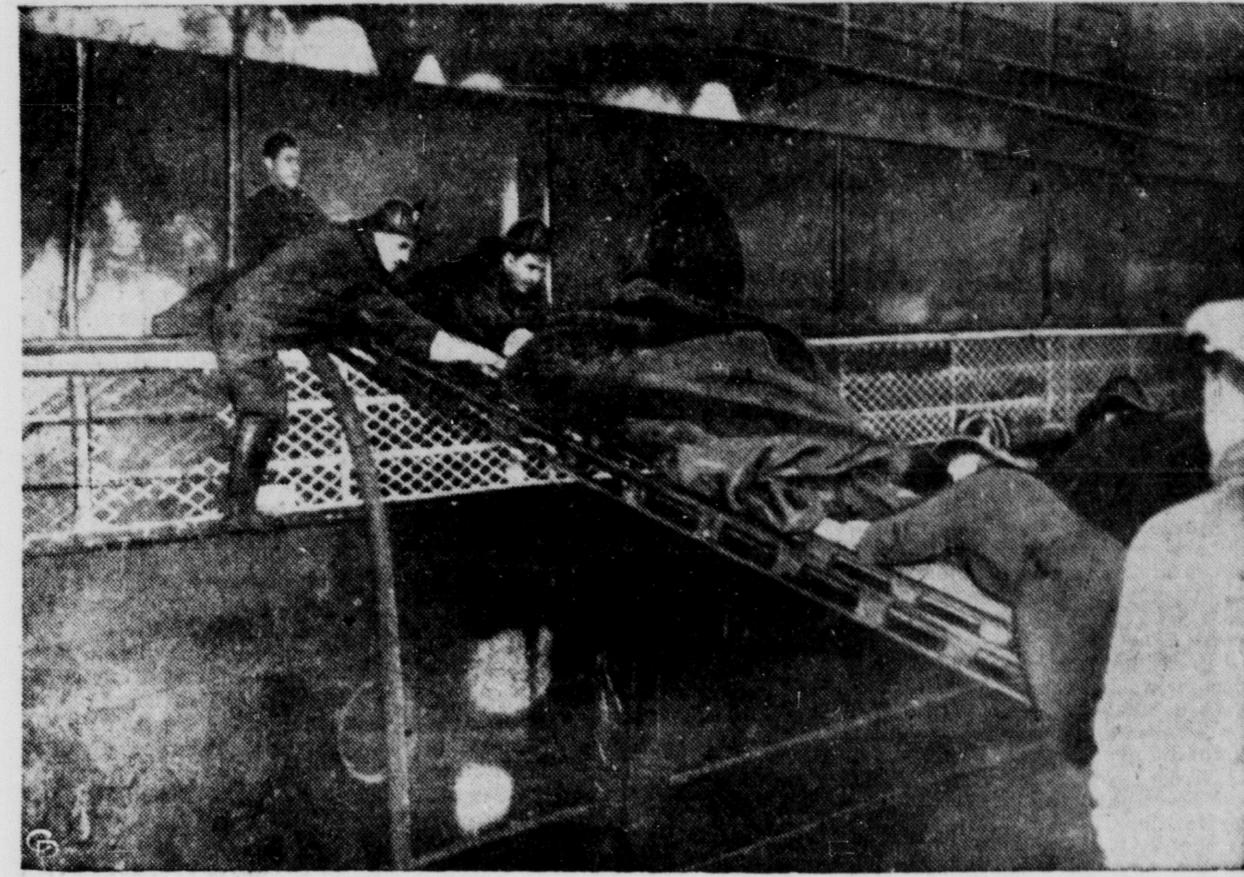
Britain devalued the pound, sterling, by little more than 30 percent, giving it a value of \$2.80 instead of the \$4.03 at which it had long been pegged. Announcement of the reversal in British monetary policy was made yesterday by Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a radio talk to the British people. The action, he said, had been decided upon before the Washington "dollar talks" as a means of stimulating exports and earning more dollars. One immediate effect will be to raise the price of bread to the British three cents a loaf.

The news was received calmly in Britain, but some observers predicted trouble for the Labor Government. An early election was not expected.

Reaction abroad was almost immediate. Several nations in the sterling area immediately announced proportionate changes in their currency and other countries are expected to follow suit. In some, trading in foreign exchange and on other markets was suspended, but markets in the United States will remain open.

Government mediators will bring industry and union leaders together in Washington today in an effort to avert a steel strike next Sunday

FIREMEN REMOVE VICTIMS OF TORONTO HOLOCAUST



Covered with a tarpaulin, the bodies of victims trapped in the disastrous fire that swept the lake steamer Noronic are removed by firemen with the aid of a ladder slung from the Toronto pier at which the ship burned. More than 200 persons are reported to have perished in the holocaust, which began with an explosion in the aft part of the vessel. All but 20 passengers aboard were said to be Americans. Note the charred plates on the ship's side which bare mute testimony to the intensity of the flames. (International Soundphoto)

"LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE" HAS CHANGED

Pastel Tones Are Worked Out According To Color Harmony

REPAINT BRISTOL H. S.

It's a far cry today from the little red school house.

The little red school house not only has become larger and changed color on the outside, but blossomed on the interior with pastel tints with rare names.

The school house in this instance is Bristol high school building.

It's all in the interest of providing better lighting and thus avoiding eye-strain; and at the same time making more attractive class-and work-rooms.

Where the interior of the little red school house was, in years gone by, a dull, drab shade, and windows few and far between—the modern class-room at B. H. S. is a delight to the eye (and easy on them at the same time), a room that the pupils are proud to "show off."

Yes, school can be fun!

Bristol pupils, who attend sessions in the Bristol high school

Continued on Page Four

J. C. BURRIS TO SPEAK

Laurel Bend P. T. A. will hold a meeting Thursday evening at eight in the Laurel Bend school house. Speaker for the evening will be John C. Burriss, teacher and counselor at Bristol high school. His topic will be "Does a Child Need Parents?"

Continued on Page Four

ONE MAN'S OPINION

By Walter Kierman
(Distributed by International News Service)

The question is, will Frankfurter of Harvard and Minton of Yale tear up each other's goal posts?

But it's nice to see an old Blue finally recognized for important office. For years now the Crimson has gotten the jobs and the old Blues have gotten bluer.

But things continue confused. . . . Now the Detroit Symphony is quitting for lack of interest in its concerts while we've had concerts in the East recently that have been riots.

The United Nations General Assembly opens its fourth annual session at Flushing Meadow tomorrow. Ambassador at Large Jessup, a member of the United States delegation, said this country would support technical aid to underdeveloped areas, the struggle of peoples for independence wherever political freedom was preserved, continued relief for Arab refugees and strengthened United Nations commissions in Korea and the Balkans.

Chinese Communists announced they had begun to organize a formal Government in the areas under their control.

Government mediators will bring industry and union leaders together in Washington today in an effort to avert a steel strike next Sunday

Continued on Page Two

High water 1.27 p. m.
Low water 8.12 a. m.; 8.25 p. m.

Mrs. Mary L. Gilkeson Dies at Ocean Grove

A former resident of this borough, Mrs. Mary L. Gilkeson, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur B. Wright, at Ocean Grove, N. J. Mrs. Gilkeson was 72 years of age.

The deceased was the daughter of the late Jonathan S. and Ellen Condy Wright.

Service tomorrow at two o'clock will be at a funeral home on Bangs avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., with burial in that city. Friends may call this evening.

JURORS SUMMONED FOR 2ND COURT WEEK

Large Number of True Bills Returned by Grand Jury

GO ON DUTY SEPT. 26th

DOYLESTOWN, Sept. 19—Approximately \$1,000 damage was caused last evening when fire occurred at the home of Mrs. Albert Flood, near the Neshaminy Creek in Fergusonville.

The fire is believed due to either

an explosion or back-firing of the hot-water oil burner. The \$1,000 loss includes damage to equipment stored in the basement, including typewriters. Some of the joists in the basement were also burned.

Mrs. Flood had sustained injuries in a fall a week ago, and she was resting last evening at seven o'clock when she smelled smoke.

Investigation revealed flames in the basement.

Newportville Fire Co., No. 1, responded to the alarm, and put its pump and tank wagon into use.

The firemen remained at the scene 1½ hours. They dampened the first floor in order to prevent the flames from eating through.

The house, of frame construction, is two stories high.

The second week will get under way Monday, Sept. 26. The first week begins today.

With two Judges sitting, Keller and Edward G. Blester, this week has been taken up by plead guilty cases.

The 96 names of the jurors follow:

Clarence R. Applegate, Bucks-ville; Albert T. Agin, Line Lexington; Miriam F. Ackerman, R. D. 2, Quakertown; Vito J. Bruzas, Hill-

Continued on Page Four

SIX MERCHANTS INCLUDED ON BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Six prominent Bristol merchants are included in a list of newly-elected directors and officers of the Boyd System, Inc., it was revealed today in an announcement of the elections by Joseph M. Boyd, president of the company.

Isadore Kanter, of Kanter's Department Store; Sidney Paroly, of Paroly's Dress Shop; Leon Plavin, of Auto Boys; and Louis Smith, of Smith's Model Shop, all of Mill street, were announced as new members of the board of directors, while Sidney S. Soloway, of Peter Pan Linen Shop, and John A. Ward, of Mofo's shoe shop, also of Mill street, were named assistant treasurers of the company.

Charles Richman, Richman's home furnishings store, on Mill street, who has been a director of the company since last spring, retains his position on the board.

Other newly-elected officers of the company include: Anna P. Dargis, 113 Radcliffe street; executive vice president; C. Horace Tranter, 261 Roosevelt street, treasurer; John C. Mitchell, of Philadelphia, secretary; and Francis S. Bourne, of Princeton, N. J., assistant secretary.

The Symphony had a name singer a year or two ago in Margaret Truman but today when you think of a BIG name you think of Robeson or vice versa.

Margaret drew a nice audience but when you book Robeson you're guaranteed 20 bus loads of New York music lovers in sweat shirts and overseas (Brooklyn-Bronx) hats.

Add a few people from your own city and you've got enough to fill a hall and two wards.

I don't say that Robeson could pull the Symphony on its feet but his concerts put quite a few people on their backs.

Sunday School Board, Cornwells Church, Meets

CORNWELLS HEIGHTS, Sept. 19—A meeting of the Sunday School Board, Cornwells Methodist Church, was conducted Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Robert Mudie, Andalusia. A discussion ensued concerning the changing of classrooms.

There will be a special service in the church at 7:30 p. m. on Sept. 25 when the Sunday School teachers will be installed. "Harvest Home" will be November 20th. The Sunday School will observe Rally Day on Sept. 25th.

Mrs. Thornton Lobb has assumed the duty of teaching the junior girls' class, she replacing Mrs. Donald Combee who has resigned. The next meeting will take place at the home of Mrs. F. S. Lockard.

The Bristol Courier

Established 1910
Published Every Evening (Except Sunday) at 806-808 Beaver St., Bristol, Pa. Bell Phone 846
Only Daily Paper in Lower Bucks County

BRISTOL PRINTING COMPANY
Owned and Published
Incorporated May 27, 1914
Joseph R. Grundy, President
Serrill D. Dellefson, Vice-President and Secretary
Lester D. Dellefson, Treasurer

JOB PRINTING
The most complete commercial printing department in Bucks County. Work of any description promptly and satisfactorily done.

The Bristol Courier

Serrill D. Dellefson, Managing Editor
Subscription Price per year, in advance, \$5.00; Six Months, \$2.50; Three Months, \$1.25.

The Courier is delivered by carrier in Bristol, Edgely, Tullytown, Croydon, Bridgewater, Andalusia, West Bristol, Hulmeville, Bath, Addition, Newportville, Torresdale Manor and Washington, etc.

Entered as Second Class Mail matter at the Post Office at Bristol, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

International News Service has the exclusive rights to use for publication in this form all news dispatches credited to it or otherwise credited in the Courier. It is also exclusively entitled to use for republication all the local or unquoted news published herein.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1949

PEACE IS NEWS

When a board or commission meets in a distant city, talks amiably and adjourns without doing much, the news value of the occurrence is not high. But this principle operates in reverse with respect to Berlin. There a peaceful meeting of Russian and Western representatives is news.

There was such a meeting the other day. For the first time in more than a year, occupation authorities were able to agree about something. Each of the two sides agreed to honor postage stamps issued by the other and to call in German experts from both parts of divided Berlin to put the city's utilities in order.

That isn't much. But the point had been reached in Berlin where disagreement, unless it was particularly spectacular, was no longer news. It is agreement that is remarkable. There has been relative quiet in Berlin since the end of the blockade on May 12, but this is the first step toward active cooperation.

The American-British airlift in Berlin has been gradually tapering off. It continued full tilt until August, so that West Berlin might have adequate stockpiles in case Russia reimposed the blockade.

In more than 400 days it delivered more than 2,000,000 tons of supplies to the city at a cost to the United States and Britain—mainly the United States—of 70 lives and more than \$200,000,000. But the Allied counter-blockade and the effect on world opinion were so distasteful to Russia that it was the reds who decided to call it off.

URANIUM TO BURN

Energy from uranium or other fissile material can be released all of a sudden—as in a bomb explosion—or much more slowly. At the University of Delaware laboratory work on this slow release of atomic energy is being pushed forward. A project now under way there, in cooperation with the Navy, is seeking to develop more knowledge about burning uranium to make common, ordinary heat.

James L. Clower and Edward C. Lawson Jr., professor and assistant professor of mechanical engineering, respectively, are looking after the project. As professor Clower explains it, "While the direct generation of mechanical power or electricity from a nuclear reactor is not feasible at present, the use of a reactor as a primary heat source from which steam or mercury vapor can be generated is feasible."

There's plenty of use, of course, for good, plain, old-fashioned heat, the kind you can cook with or make steam with to turn a dynamo. A "reactor" in this sense can be compared to a heating furnace. A well-designed reactor is said to use "less than one ten-thousandth" of the volume of fuel required by a modern steam boiler. So it's easy to see that if uranium ever gets on the market as a fuel, a little of it will go a long way.

ECHOES OF THE PAST

(By Courier Staff Member)

Review of the news as it appeared in the Bucks County Gazette issue dated at Bristol July 26, 1900. The Gazette, a weekly newspaper published in Bristol was discontinued following its merger.

HULMEVILLE — Dr. Eastman, the visiting agent of the U. S. Indian School, at Carlisle, has been making calls upon the Indians employed on farms in this vicinity. The doctor, is a full-blooded Sioux Indian, and is a cultured gentleman with whom it is a great pleasure to converse.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has selected . . . dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, ex. . . at \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington. . . (adv.).

The action of the Bristol school board in removing the handle of the pump in the front yard of the Wood street school, thereby depriving passers-by and neighboring taxpaying citizens from obtaining cool sparkling water during the oppressed summer months, was an uncalled for and ungenerous act.

The Wood street pump has furnished cold water to many families, who could not afford to purchase ice, and many thirsty citizens who pass by the pump have been in the habit of being refreshed at the well. The plea that the pump becomes damaged is not worth considering. The trivial expense incurred for repairs is nothing in comparison to the benefits resulting from a free use of the well.

Two Phila. bicycle riders were arrested last Sunday for riding on the side-walks on Penn street. A hearing was held before "Squire" Lounderbourg. As the men had no money to pay fine or costs one of the wheels was held for security and the violators of the ordinance released. When the money is forthcoming the wheel will be released.

Postmaster Minster, while riding a bicycle on the wrong side of the street, collided with a tandem. As usual the ice man came out on top.

The Trenton bridge, which crosses the Delaware River at the foot of Calhoun street, has been sold by

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

THAT sort of thing, of course, bred imitators and set the standard. Also, it put in a class by themselves two men of that time—one, Stephen B. Early, who consistently refused big money to write magazine articles while connected with the White House; the other, John N. Garner, who, in refusing a huge fee to speak on the radio, said:

"That is too much money for Jack Garver and the Vice President of the United States is not for sale." But did the performance of the White House family along these lines damage Mr. Roosevelt? The answer is "No." Indignation was almost entirely confined to those in opposition anyway. It gave them additional reason for resentment but added nothing to their strength.

As to his own following, it either stupidly refused to believe the facts or swept them aside as of no importance. The sillier among them still meet every revelation with loud bleats about "Roosevelt haters," as though that were an answer or would deter men who revolt against such shameless greed in high places from presenting the truth.

—o—

THE point is that the long years of low-grade conduct in the White House by the Roosevelts has lowered, if not destroyed, the standards of the people toward such things. They do not react against grafting in high places as formerly. There is no public excitement about General Vaughan's connection with the "five percenters," no public demand that he be dismissed. Nor is there any particular interest in those deep freezes. Similarly, no popular anger has been aroused by the disclosure that Senator Styles Bridges, of Vermont, in addition to his Senate pay, has been drawing a secret salary of \$35,000 a year as a member of John L. Lewis' three-man welfare board, though the impropriety of that is obvious and shocking. It has put him in the position of a "kept Senator." But no action has been taken. None of his colleagues has denounced him. He has given up the salary but has not yet admitted it was wrong to take it. Apparently, he does not intend to. Apparently, the idea is that the people will

concede these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

THE point is that the long years of low-grade conduct in the White House by the Roosevelts has lowered, if not destroyed, the standards of the people toward such things. They do not react against grafting in high places as formerly. There is no public excitement about General Vaughan's connection with the "five percenters," no public demand that he be dismissed. Nor is there any particular interest in those deep freezes. Similarly, no popular anger has been aroused by the disclosure that Senator Styles Bridges, of Vermont,

in addition to his Senate pay, has been drawing a secret salary of \$35,000 a year as a member of John L. Lewis' three-man welfare board, though the impropriety of that is obvious and shocking. It has put him in the position of a "kept Senator." But no action has been taken. None of his colleagues has denounced him. He has given up the salary but has not yet admitted it was wrong to take it. Apparently, he does not intend to. Apparently, the idea is that the people will

concede these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

—o—

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

stamp collection to the point where, when liquidated, it was worth more than \$200,000.

Forty Cents Out of Every Dollar Is For Bureaucracy

Continued from Page One

date the most conservative estimates place over-all Federal spending for fiscal 1950 at approximately \$46 and one-half billion dollars and state and local government spending at \$22 billions—a total cost of government for a single peacetime year of \$68 and one-half billion dollars.

That situation is made more frightening when we realize that already, in the first ten weeks of the current fiscal year, the Federal government has incurred a deficit of three and one-third billion dollars.

Let us translate this development in other terms. At the end of fiscal '32 the gross indebtedness of all levels of government was a little more than \$5 billion dollars. In 1947 it was \$271 billion. And again, in 1933 all levels of government had 3 million, 230 thousand employees. Today, they far exceed 6 million.

I use these figures because this group is at home with figures. Perhaps more than any other group, you are capable of translating figures into developments, into trends, and into effects—developments and trends and effects that are having, and if unchecked will have, a profound effect upon our structure of government and upon the life and living standard of every American.

Government in 1932 was one thing—and I contend, and the figures emphasize, that government in 1949 is quite another. How has this come about? Where are we, and where are we going? What can we do about it? Those are the questions I should like to discuss with you.

I believe we can say, with a considerable degree of accuracy, that there are three reasons for the starting increase in expenditures by the national government: First—past wars and fear of wars, second—depressions and the aftermath of depressions, and third—demands of the people.

I well remember those days of peace and quiet around 1910 when the Federal budget was less than \$1 billion dollars. We still believed, and, to a large extent practiced, that old Jeffersonian theory that "That government is best which governs least."

We also believed in the axiom of Chief Justice John Marshall "That the power to tax is the power to destroy."

In those days we went about our business with little concern about what was happening beyond our shores. And then, almost without warning, the world burst into flames. Most reluctantly America went into World War I. The United States, whether we liked it or not, assumed a position of foremost importance in world affairs.

World War I was not, as we had hoped, a war to end all wars. It did not make the world safe for democracy. In the course of human events, it proved to be but the beginning of a period of unrest and confusion. It was but the prelude to the tragic conditions of worldwide depression and World War II.

These circumstances—these happenings on a global scale—and these existing conditions, translated into fiscal terms, were responsible to a large extent for the difference between public expenditures on the national level as they were a generation ago and as they are now.

More than \$30 billion dollars a year in the national budget is the measure of our interest in and concern with international affairs.

While all this has been happening, what have been the developments here at home—in our localities, in the states, and in the domestic affairs of our national government?

Expenditures at all levels have rapidly increased from year to year for purely domestic activities and services. And why? Because the American people—all of us—have insisted that government do for us more and more of the things which we used to do for ourselves as individuals or as communities, and which we should still do.

Too many of our citizens have been misled into believing that what they get from the government costs them nothing.

Too many have given their support to demagogues who offered the people benefits to be purchased with their own money.

Too many otherwise well meaning and intelligent citizens have combined into pressure groups demanding that government money be spent for special regional or sectional advantage.

Even some of those who profess to advocate economy want that economy practiced on the other fellow—their own pet project must be granted the funds they demand.

The pressure for new functions, new services and new frills in government is continuous and grows stronger with each passing year.

With established branches of government the cry is always for more—more—more. Great propaganda machines, operated at government expense, back up these demands with the warning that a most desirable and necessary government function will be completely destroyed unless more millions of dollars are poured into it for increased payrolls and expanded services.

practically all of our legislatures during recent years, we ap-

propriated more and more for education. That was right and proper—but no one has ever found an educator who thinks we are appropriating enough.

Highways are another large expenditure of government. Through highways and farm-to-market roads have been of inestimable value in strengthening the American economy. But the fact remains that the expansion of our highway system to meet modern needs is one of the large elements in the cost of government.

Nowhere has the change been greater, and in no activity has our public expenditure increased so rapidly, as in the field of welfare. Because of our changing economic and social conditions, because of the trend away from "the house and the garden" to "the apartment and the tin can," and because of our failure to do more things for ourselves, welfare has become a major problem and a major expense of government.

Accelerated by industrialization on the one hand, and dramatically focussed by depressions and the results of war on the other, government has embarked upon many new programs.

Public assistance is provided on a vastly increased scale. We have programs of made work to care for unemployment, educational facilities for veterans, vocational and rehabilitation programs and many others of public projects.

In passing it should be noted that made work by government does not eliminate unemployment. The Federal government spent billions but there were from 10 to 12 million unemployed at the beginning of World War II.

I repeat—where are we—and where are we going?

Today, we have in America what is well-called "big government." We have it largely for the reasons I have outlined all too briefly.

Where is big government taking us? Where are we going with it?

The answers to these questions stem largely from what has happened in the fiscal field—what has happened in the area of government with which you gentlemen are most familiar.

There was a time when local government—county, city and the borough—was the public agency that provided almost all of what we call public service. But there came a time when local governments, under the pressure of more and more demands upon their available revenue, derived largely from the property tax, began to go to the states for help. They urged the states to levy additional taxes, collect additional state revenue, and to grant funds derived therefrom to the localities for expanding public services.

This was an intriguing practice. From many points of view it was a pleasant idea in that one level of government was able to expand its services; its activities and its expenditures—at the expense of another.

And so began the governmental practice which today we call the grant-in-aid system. The idea spread. It was an extremely agreeable idea—"getting something for nothing." From the localities and the states it spread to the states and the Federal government.

Beginning in 1914, with the first large-scale continuing grant-in-aid program from the Federal government to the states—the agricultural county-agent program—it has spread until today practically every important governmental service is financed through grants-in-aid.

We have grants-in-aid from the states to localities, and grants-in-aid from the Federal government to the states. It has spread to such an extent that almost one-third of the total revenue expended by local government is supplied by the states from state taxes and state-collected revenue—and almost eighteen percent of all of the monies expended by state governments come from Federally collected taxes.

What are the figures? In 1945, Federal funds granted to the states for public services totalled 5 million, 488 thousand dollars. By June 30, 1949, the sum exceeded 2 billion dollars. This domestic development is not connected directly with wars. For instance, Federal grants to the states in 1945 were 585 million dollars. In just four years—peacetime years—they have almost quadrupled!

There is another angle involved in these Federal grants that is costly to the taxpayers.

I wonder how many of our people realize that every dollar appropriated for distribution to the states shrinks down to sixty cents?

That is a high price to pay for bureaucracy and inefficiency—especially since the money came from the states in the first place.

I am indebted to the distinguished Governor of New Jersey, the Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll, for a clear, concise summary of that situation.

Here in his own State, I want to say that there is no man in America who can public life with a more thorough knowledge of the science of government than Governor Driscoll.

He is an outstanding expert on taxation and fiscal affairs and his views are held in the highest regard by State and National leaders.

I have had many opportunities

In Mediterranean Area



MARINE CPL. FRANK H. FLUM

Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Leslie Flum, 569 Bath street, who is now serving with the Eighth Marines (Reinforced), in the Mediterranean area. The regiment, which is permanently based at Camp Lejeune, N. C., is afloat with Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman's Sixth Task Fleet. A former student of Bristol high school, Cpl. Flum enlisted in the Marine Corps on May 14, 1946, and received his basic training at Parris Island, S. C.

to observe his broad and comprehensive grasp of the proper relations among the three levels of government. He has fought vigorously against the growing centralization of authority at Washington and the encroachment of the Federal government upon areas of taxation and functions which properly belong to the States. He believes in local control of local affairs and his influence carries great weight far beyond the borders of New Jersey.

Here is what Governor Driscoll said in a recent statement, (and I quote): "Out of \$25 million dollars authorized and appropriated in 1945 for grants-in-aid only \$14 million dollars got back to the states. The remainder went down the bureaucratic drain." (end of quotation).

In other words, it costs the taxpayers \$1 for 60 cents worth of work when they use Federal funds to build highways or to improve their schools or airports.

What becomes of the other forty cents? Why—that goes to pay the salaries and other expenses of the bureaucratic agencies collecting the taxes and administering the various Federal aid programs.

Bureaucracy comes high these days.

One might well say, "Why be concerned about this? Wherever it is collected, the money comes from the same people—the citizens of this country."

But we must bear in mind that this financial development has a profound effect upon our structure of government—and this must give us concern!

With money goes power. With power goes control. And in increasing central control lies grave danger to the American system of government—a system based upon local self-government, local control and direct civilian participation.

More than one hundred years ago, in a message to the Congress, President Jackson said:

"If the necessity of levying the taxes be taken from those who make the appropriations and thrown upon a more distant set of public agents, there is reason to fear that prodigality will soon supersede those characteristics which have thus far made us look with so much pride and confidence to the state governments as the mainstay of our Union and our liberties."

Please do not misunderstand me—we all recognize that changes that have taken place in our economic society have made it both necessary and inevitable that government expand its activities and increase its expenditures. But I do contend that what Jackson said many, many years ago was true then and is equally true today.

If we are to have efficiency and, especially, economy in government today, that area which renders the service and performs the activity should levy and collect the revenue to support them. The trend is not in that direction. More and more our individual citizens are bypassing their local governments, city halls, county courthouses, and state capitols as they hurriedly rush to Washington.

Now—what can we do about it?

It is not enough to "view with alarm." In Harrisburg and in Washington, time and again I have had an interesting experience. I have listened to certain people expound at great length on the virtues of home rule, and state rights while at the same time, they urge that the state take over their local duties and responsibilities or urge large Federal appropriations to support activities which could and should be maintained by the state.

The time is coming, and coming rapidly, when we must make a decision as to what type of government we wish to maintain and preserve here in America!

We already are collecting in taxes and expending through government approximately twenty-five percent of the productive income of all of our people.

Our way of life is to survive—we must have less government. We must have more efficient govern-

ment. To get this all people must be concerned. It must transcend every political consideration. It should not be Democratic or Republican—it should be the voice of an aroused American people.

In recent months two outstanding American statesmen, out of their wisdom and experience, have sounded warnings of the grave perils that are hidden in the present rate of government spending.

They have turned the light of truth on the false promise that the government can provide everything needed to make the people happy and prosperous.

They have torn away the mask of Socialism and have warned that liberty and independence will be destroyed if we surrender the American heritage of self-reliance and individual freedom.

A distinguished Democratic leader, the Honorable James F. Byrnes, former United States Senator, former assistant to President Roosevelt, former Justice of the Supreme Court and former Secretary of State, speaking at the bi-centennial celebration of Washington and Lee University, made a stirring plea for the reduction of expenditures.

In that address he said:

"Congress should authorize and direct the President to make the reduction necessary to bring expenditures within our income."

"Some of the proposals now suggested which would curtail the liberties of the people are offered in the name of public welfare and are to be made possible by Federal debt service."

"That is bad enough. But beyond this is the alarming fact that at this moment executives and legislatures are seriously proposing projects which, if enacted, would add one-third more to our spending. Add to this the debt services and the average family may be paying \$1,900 yearly in taxes."

And here is Mr. Hoover's warning. I quote again from his speech:

"Along this road of spending the government either takes over,

which is socialism or dictates insti-

tutional and economic life, which is fascism.

"Most Americans do not believe in these compromises with collectivism. But they do not realize that through governmental spending and taxes our Nation is blissfully driving down the back road to it at top speed."

I could continue quoting along the same line from other great Americans but time does not permit.

I hope every American will take these warnings to heart. Remember that they were spoken, not in the spirit of partisan politics, but in the hope that they would inspire better Americanism and a deeper devotion to the task of preserving our Republic.

Is there any thing we can do about it? I think there is and I would like to humbly suggest the following:

(1) Let us streamline State and local governments and not be niggardly in giving them the taxes to perform their functions. This particularly applies to local government—which is self-government. Overlapping and duplication in government must be eliminated.

(2) Let us have complete control of our government all the people must take a part in that government. We must not advocate the expenditure of any public money unless we agree we can afford it, and we must all oppose the demagogue who seeks public office by promising the people to expend their own money.

(3) Peace time spending by the Federal government must be cut to the bone. Every department of the Federal government is now larger than it was before the war and so many people are demanding that the services they have enjoyed shall remain.

In 14 years 43 billion dollars of subsidies and grants have been made to States, local governments, corporations, and individuals.

A strongly entrenched central government is the arch-enemy of freedom. It will destroy the initiative and opportunity of the individual.

The Federal government has the great duty involving national security, international relations, the currency, the improvement of rivers and harbors and certain other matters which cross state lines.

State governments have the duty of conservation, higher education,

public health, mental hospitals and through roads.

Local government should have control of elections, the public schools, police power, local roads and the local courts.

(4) Let us streamline State and local governments and not be niggardly in giving them the taxes to perform their functions. This particularly applies to local government—which is self-government. Overlapping and duplication in government must be eliminated.

(5) Peace time spending by the Federal government must be cut to the bone. Every department of the Federal government is now larger than it was before the war and so many people are demanding that the services they have enjoyed shall remain.

In 14 years 43 billion dollars of subsidies and grants have been made to States, local governments, corporations, and individuals.

The following were entertained yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. John Ainsworth: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rousseau, Groveville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ainsworth and son "Bobby", Lambertville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Elberson and son Ronald, Bristol; Miss Lois Dayhoff, Bristol township.

DeWitt Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Barker Cook, left on Friday for Pine Beach, N. J., where he has entered Admiral Farragut Academy for a post-graduate course.

tending the American Legion Convention I took occasion to revisit many of the sacred shrines of American patriotism. They are always inspiring. They create a stronger determination to preserve the principles which they commend.

As I stood before the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall I could not help picturing the scene enacted there on September 17th, 1776, when the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

I refer to the incident that took place when the throng gathered outside Independence Hall greeted Benjamin Franklin with these words:

"What kind of government have you given us?"

Doctor Franklin replied:

"A Republic, if you can keep it."

That is still our problem and our foremost responsibility today. Can we keep our Republic?

My answer is yes—if we are imbued with the same plain common-sense and the patriotic courage of our forefathers.

EDGELY

The following were entertained yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. John Ainsworth: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rousseau, Groveville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ainsworth and son "Bobby", Lambertville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Elberson and son Ronald, Bristol; Miss Lois Dayhoff, Bristol township.

DeWitt Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Barker Cook, left on Friday for Pine Beach, N. J., where he has entered Admiral Farragut Academy for a post-graduate course.

It's like getting a dollar's worth of gas for

"Little Red School House" Has Changed

Two Probes Underway Into Nornic Disaster

By Frank Snyder

(I. N. S. Staff Correspondent)
TORONTO, Sept. 19—(INS)—Two formal investigations into the Nornic disaster were to be opened today while divers searched the submerged wreckage of the Great Lakes excursion steamer for remaining victims.

Two more bodies were recovered last night, bringing the known death toll to 120. Between 50 and 140 persons are still missing in the Saturday morning fire that raged through the ship. Of the 685 aboard, only 479 have definitely been accounted for.

Officials of the Canadian Department of Transport and the police department said they will question the captain, crew members, and survivors in a check of all phases of the holocaust.

Detroit and Cleveland police have been invited to sit in on the hearings, since most of the U. S. vacationists on board the 362-foot "queen" of the Great Lakes line came from those cities.

Expected to be aired are charges that fire-fighting equipment on the steamer was defective and that there was delay in sounding the alarm when the quickly-mushrooming blaze was discovered in the pre-dawn hours Saturday.

Thus far, only 30 bodies have been identified. Officials said the task of checking the charred remains of the victims is virtually impossible. They added that the work of divers is hampered by the murkiness of the water, discolored by the charred hull of the ship.

The basement rooms and halls are much brighter than ever. Old air ducts, no longer in use, have been removed.

Window shades throughout the building are new, and the color tone is "beach sand." These admit and diffuse light.

Lighting fixtures in the halls and likewise in a number of classrooms have been replaced with those of modern design. Lighting is by the semi-indirect method, silvered bulbs being used. The shops, mechanical drawing rooms and cafeteria have new fluorescent fixtures.

SMOKING HAZARD

CHICAGO, — (INS) — It costs more to smoke in nine states than it did a year ago. State legislatures in Delaware, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Minnesota, Nevada, Georgia and Vermont levied increased tobacco taxes.

Cranberry bogs are regularly flooded as a control for certain injurious insects.

The Funeral Home

THE modern way in which to take farewell and pay the rightful respect to a departed loved one . . . the same reverence present in the quiet, peaceful atmosphere of our Home, as you would expect in your own . . . confusion avoided . . . less strain on members of the family . . . no additional expense. Inspection invited.

Phone 246-7

JOHN C. BLACK
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

311 Cedar St.

Bristol

Mill Street Stores

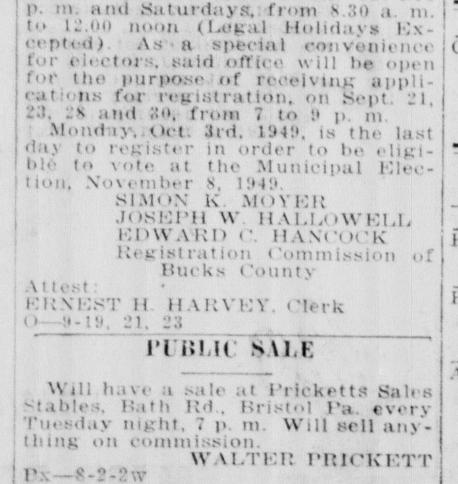
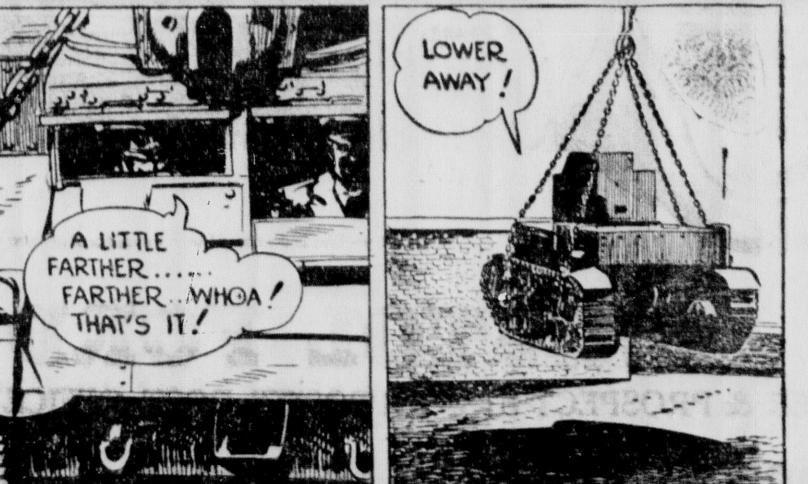
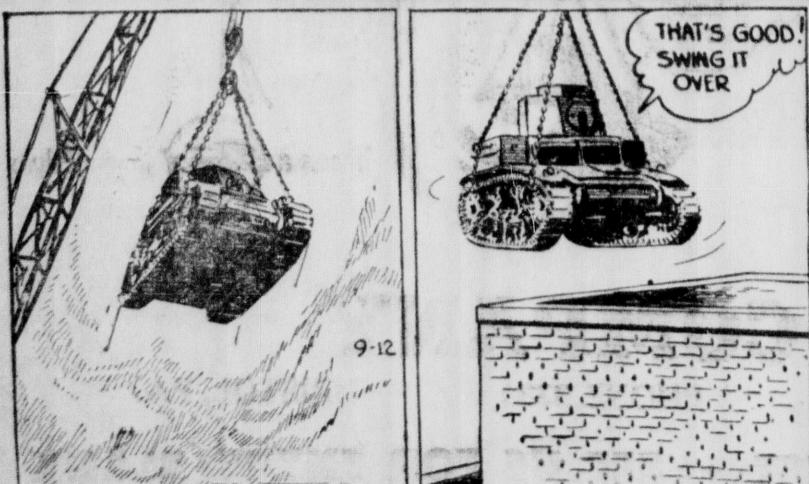
Co-operating With The Mill Street Business Men's Association

Now Open All Day

WEDNESDAYS

SERGEANT PAT OF RADIO PATROL

By EDDIE SULLIVAN
and CHARLIE SCHMIDT



Coming Events

- Sept. 21—Card party, given by Ladies Auxiliary in Good Will Hose Co., No. 3, station 8 p.m.
Sept. 24—Card party, benefit of Terchon Post Cadet Corps on Brodie's lawn, 1427 Pond st., 1 p.m.
Card party sponsored by Wild Rose Rebekah Lodge, 254, and Neshaminy Lodge, 422, I. O. O. F., in Hulmeville lodge hall, 8 p.m.
Labor fete, 1 to 7 p.m., Zion Lutheran parish house, sponsored by Hope Circle.

EMPLOYMENT

- Hired Wanted—Female** 32
EXPERIENCED SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS—Good wages, steady work, apply Trent Dress Shop, 1039 Pond street.
- Hired Wanted—Male** 33
SALESMAN—Aged 25 to 40. Aggressive ambitions, to assume complete charge of retail tire store for manufacturer. Must have skill and ability to handle inside and outside sales. Salary, com mission, and bonus. Write P. O. Box 264, Camden 1, N. J.

Business Opportunities

- TOMATO PIE and STEAK HOUSE—Well established and well paying. Well equipped. Must sell immediately. Will accept first reasonable offer. Phone 9552 after 8 p.m. for appointment.

- THE BRICK HOUSE—With all conveniences, Pennsylvania Ave., Croydon, \$6500. Apply Chas. LaPolla, 1418 Farragut ave., phone 5562.

Houses for Sale

- 37 FLEETWING RD.—Frame asbestos dwelling, large br. bath, kit. & broom. Screen attached. Inquire—BARRETT & MONROE Ph. Bristol 855.

- RADCLIFFE ST.—Large brick frame dwelling, excell. cond., fine location, lot 40 x 100, possession, \$1,600. Inquire—EDGELY—New bungalow, 4 large rooms & bath, corner lot, possession.

- EDGELY ST.—4 unit apt. house, automatic heat, completely modernized inspection by appointment.

- HUGH B. EASTBURN, REALTOR 118 Mill St. Bristol 833.

NEW HOMES

- EDGELY—Delaware Ave near Radcliffe. 1 bedrooms, 1/2 bath, hot air heat, with oil, electric hot water heater, well flamed—vacant.

- BATH ROAD—Near Rogers road, 6 rms., tile bath, h.w.h. with oil, Large lot. Vacant.

- LEONARD J. BLANCHE 122 Mill Street Phone 839 or 2422

HOUSING

- NEW HOMES—NEW HOMES BUNGALOWS—DUPLEXES—Single Located in Bristol and nearby PORTER AVE.—New 1 1/2 sty. frame 5 rms. & bath knotty pine kitchen, all conv. etc. \$7500.

- PORTER AVE.—New 1 sty. cinder block bungalow, 4 brdbms., bath, etc. \$7500.

- 321 WASHINGTTON ST.—5 rms. & bath. Large lot. \$4500.

- FARRAGUT AVE.—New 2 sty. frame bungalow, 4 brdbms., bath, etc. \$6500.

- ALL SIZES—Galvanized smoke pipes and bright tin heat conduct pipe and fittings. Galvanized & black steel pipe, new & used, 2" or 3" or 4" or threaded to size. Carbon iron soil pipe & fittings. Terra cotta pipe & well rings. Plumbing supplies. Sattler's 5th Ave. & State road, Croydon.

- BUILDING MATERIALS 53
INSULATED BRICK SIDING—Buff & red, latest design, \$8 and \$9 per sq. A real bargain. 210 lb. roof shingles, \$5 per sq. & up. 6" white walled fencing, 6 1/2 ft. Can fence you need. 100' made. Hinges, C. R. Day, Corp. 9744.

- VIOLET REINHARDT, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Toos Violet Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

- Viola Reinhardt, also known as Viola Reinhart, her heirs and personal representatives and any and all parties in interest.

Miss Louise Bachofer and Mr. Richard Rittler Wed

HULMEVILLE, Sept. 19.—In the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, Miss Louise Bachofer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand H. Bachofer, Sr., Main street Tullytown, was wed on Saturday at the hour of two p.m., to Mr. Richard R. Rittler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Rittler, Sr., Woodside avenue, Edgely. The rector, the Rev. Arthur Laedlein, officiated. Presiding at the organ console was Miss Margaret Perry, Main street, who in addition to playing the bridal marches, accompanied Mr. Charles Quigley, Bristol township, as he sang "The Lord's Prayer," "Because" and "I Love You Truly." White gladioli and palms were placed throughout the edifice.

Candelabra with long, tapered sleeves, was the choice of the bride for the ceremony. Appearing above a ruffle of imported lace around her shoulders was an illusion neckline. The full, gathered skirt featured a chapel train. Her long veil had trim of lace, and was held in place by a bonnet made of veiling and small pearls. A white orchid rested on her white prayer book, this having shower of baby breath.

The adult attendants of the bride were her sisters. Matron of honor was Mrs. Clarence Prickett, Bristol, who wore a pink taffeta fall gown, which had a double collar forming a V-neckline and the sleeves. She wore elbow length gloves and a picture hat, and carried blue gladioli. The gowns of the bridesmaids were patterned like that of the matron of honor. Mrs. James Vandermark, Jr., wore orchid, and carried yellow gladioli; Mrs. George Rigby was attired in yellow and her gladioli were in orchid tone; Mrs. Paul Sterling, costumed in light blue, carried pink gladioli; Mrs. Theron Howell, selected light green, and carried rose-toned "glads." Mrs. Howell is a Bristol resident, and the others live at Hopewell, N.J. The flower girl, Elizabeth Hobbs, wore a gown made on the same lines as those of the bride's other attendants. This was in light blue. Her nosegay was of pink gladioli.

Men of the bridal party were: Best man, Mr. Walter G. Rittler, Jr., Oxford Valley, brother of the bridegroom; ushers—Messrs. Clarence Prickett, Bristol; Charles Hobbs, Philadelphia.

For attendance at the ceremony Mrs. Bachofer chose a black afternoon dress, white accessories, and white rose corsage. The mother of the bridegroom wore a brown crepe dress, matching accessories, and yellow roses.

The newlyweds received 150 guests in Odd Fellows hall, Bristol, following the ceremony. Leaving for a honeymoon trip to the Pocono mountains, Mrs. Rittler was costumed in a royal blue gabardine suit, white accessories, and wore an orchid corsage. The couple will make their home on Main street, Tullytown. Mrs. Rittler is a graduate of Fallsington high school; and her husband, a graduate of Bristol high school, served two years in the U.S. Navy.

FUEL OIL
Save Yellow Trading Stamps for
Valuable Premiums
FENTON P. LARRISEY
BRISTOL 6228

WHIPPS STUDIO
of Photography
825½ MILL ST. PHONE 4736

FUEL OIL
William M. Downing
Phone Bristol 4098

HOME ALTERATIONS
Plastering — Redecorating
Cementing
— Free Estimates —
E-Z ALTER-REPAIR SERVICE
Tel.: Hulmeville 6692

A COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
Myers & Gillis
242 MILL St.
Br. 9641 CORN. 718-R-5

4058 — PHONES — 5424
MOVING
DONE BY EXPERTS
LEO QUICI
P. U. C. A-72983

WM. A. TRYON
HOTPOINT HOME APPLIANCES
GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO & TELEVISION
COLEMAN AUTOMATIC OIL HEATERS
Bristol Pike and Neshaminy Creek CROYDON
Phone Bristol 9950
Open Daily 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. — Close at Noon Wednesdays

pital, Philadelphia. The baby weighed 6 lbs. and has been named Irene Adele.

Two weeks were passed recently by Mrs. Warren Armstrong, Jefferson avenue, with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Newburg, Lynbrook, L.I., N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Workman, Hayes street, Mr. and Mrs. George Bowing, Trenton, N.J., spent from Monday until Wednesday at Slaughter Beach, Del.

Dolores Elmer, Locust street, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Neill, Frankford.

Wilbur Gerlack, New Buckley street, spent from Monday until Thursday with his mother, Mrs. William Gerlack, Upper Lehighton.

Mrs. William Vetter and Mrs. Carl Vetter, Bath road, and Mrs. Justina Mahan, Linden street, spent Wednesday and Thursday at Wat-

Farewell Is Tendered To Scout Eileen Wright

ANDALUSIA, Sept. 19.—A farewell party was tendered Girl Scout Eileen Wright in Andalusia cabin on Wednesday evening by troops 67 and 27. Dancing was enjoyed. Refreshments were served to Nancy Allen, Judith Beldin, Marie Cook, Gwendolyn Dean, Rose Doneker, Norma Escher, "Betty" Ann Ferguson, Barbara Gaugler, Marie Gordon, Patricia Keller, Barbara Pettit, Rosemary Parr, Hazel Rever, Carol Stewart, Ann Thompson, Hazel

Tomlinson, Emma Wilcock, Mrs. James Doneker, Mrs. Norman Gaugler and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcock. Eileen was the recipient of many gifts. She and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, two brothers and her sister will move shortly from Cornwells Heights to Laurel Springs, N.J.

FAMILY GATHERING

The annual reunion of the Peters family was held at Berlin Park, Berlin, N.J., Sept. 11, with 68 attending. President Ralph Peters reported one death, that of Lewis

C. Peters, Marlton, N.J., June 26; four births, Ruth Ann Coles, Keith Douglas, Rodgers, Lewis C. Peters, 3d, and Gary Allan Peters; one marriage that of Joan A. Cook to William E. Hendrickson; and the engagement of Miss Carolyn E. Simpson to James LeClair. Four generations were present: Mrs. Eva Meredith, daughter Mrs. Sadie Neilson; granddaughter, Mrs. Suzanna Cox. Gifts were given the eldest member present, Mrs. Letitia Peters, 82. A large cake with the word "Aunty" and singing of "Happy Birthday," featured. Ice cream and cake were enjoyed.

Those present from this area: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hendrickson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bartle and son Walter, Jr., Mrs. Hannah Gross and daughters, Diane and Jacqueline. Mr. and Mrs. William Hendrickson, Mrs. Carrie Jenks, Charles Evans, Joan Vandegrift, Thelma Rodgers, of Bristol.

Get the Classified Shopping Habit, and pocket the savings.

Starburst for publication of wedding telephone The Bristol Courier, Bristol 846, or your news correspondent, notifying at least a few days in advance the date of ceremony.

Engagement announcements must be submitted in writing at Wat-

erbury.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marqued, 123

Mill street, announce the engage-

ment of their daughter, Norma, to

Mr. George Ashton, Jr., son of Mr.

and Mrs. George Ashton, Pine street

at a party on Sept. 11th. One hun-

dred guests attended from Bergen

field, Camden, N.J.; Philadelphia,

Ardmore, Bristol, Pa., and Yonkers,

N.Y.

On September 10th, Mrs. Fred

Kring, Wilson avenue, Mrs. Marie

Gratz, Monroe street, Mr. and Mrs.

Frederick Veigel, Croydon, were

visitors of Miss Louise Bauer, at

Germantown. The group also at-

tended a dinner and bazaar held at

the Lutheran Home, Germantown.

Mrs. Anna Levers and Mrs. Ann

Schmidt, of Philadelphia, were

Wednesday guests of Mr. and Mrs.

John Corrigan, New Buckley street,

Mr. and Mrs. John Price, 425 Rad-

cliffe street, are receiving congrat-

ulations upon the birth of a daughter

born Friday at St. Agnes Hos-

pit.

Spring Water Supply Co.
Delivers Water in Bristol
Every Thursday
Call Morrisville 7431

BRISTOL MEDICAL LABORATORY
122 MILL STREET
Phone 2463 Res. 9804
Equipped to Do Any Lab Test
Your Doctor Orders

SEE J. VENTURING for
HUNTER ALUM. STORM
WINDOWS & DOORS
Free Ext. & Dem.
Showroom at 319 Lincoln Ave.
Phone 4773 or 2518
No Down Payment
Up to 30 Mon. to Pay
5% A. Yr. F. H. A. Plan

Auto Glass
FOR ANY CAR
BEN'S AUTO GLASS
2000 Farragut Ave., ph. Brts. 2822

Plumbing and Heating
LOUIS F. MOORE
Registered
Bristol Borough: 122 Mill Street
Bristol Twp.: 47 Woodside Ave.
Call Bristol 2177

THE NEW BEAUTIFUL Ritz Theatre
CROYDON, PA.
Phone: Bristol 9538
Doors Open 6:30 P.M.
2 Full Shows, starting at 7 P.M.

It isn't the size of the dog in the fight, but the size of the fight in the dog that determines which wins.

FINAL SHOWING
"CANADIAN PACIFIC"
TUES. and WED.
Double Feature!

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII" and "SHE"
Plus Chap. 15 of The New Serial—"Sea Hound"

4058 — PHONES — 5424
MOVING
DONE BY EXPERTS
LEO QUICI
P. U. C. A-72983

WM. A. TRYON
HOTPOINT HOME APPLIANCES
GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO & TELEVISION
COLEMAN AUTOMATIC OIL HEATERS
Bristol Pike and Neshaminy Creek CROYDON
Phone Bristol 9950
Open Daily 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. — Close at Noon Wednesdays

**NOT ONLY RELIEVES
BUT 'LOOSENS UP'
BAD COUGHS
(CAUSED BY COLD)**
An effective medicine for colds has been prescribed by thousands of Doctors. It not only relieves such coughing but also "loosens up phlegm" and makes it easier to raise. Ricrossin is safe and mighty effective for both old and young. Pleasant tasting tool. Inexpensive. **PERTUSSIN**
(Advertisement)

DR. A. R. KATZ
Dentist
1414 Farragut Avenue
Bristol 4909

NEW HOURS:
Mon., Wed., Fri. . . 9:30 to 8 P.M.
Tuesday 9:30 to 5 P.M.
Thursday 9:30 to 12 P.M.
Saturday 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Established 1891

FINE UPHOLSTERING
is more than "SKIN DEEP"

In addition to a wide selection of colorful fabrics, ANCKER UPHOLSTERY CO. reupholstering assures you the equally important care, quality and craftsmanship in the hidden parts . . . reupholstering built to last, and at a modest price. Prompt Service . . . Financing arranged thru local banking house.

Bristol 9598 ANCKER UPHOLSTERY CO.
OTTER & LOCUST STS.

ATTENTION
NEW CLASSES FORMING DAILY
Don't Wait—ENROLL NOW
AT

**THE GRANZOW ACADEMY
OF DANCING**

GRAND THEATRE BUILDING, BRISTOL
TAP BALLET ACROBATIC
BATON TWIRLING
For Further Information Phone Bristol 5635

R
We Will Not
Race the Clock!

We are often asked to hurry the compounding of a prescription. Much as we like to oblige, we cannot in our profession "race the clock." Prescription compounding calls for the exercise of the utmost care and skill to assure complete accuracy because the effectiveness of the medicine depends upon this precision. We will not sacrifice safety to speed but we will take just that amount of time that absolute accuracy demands. And you may rest assured that your medicine will be ready at the time we say it will be.

BRISTOL'S UNITED DRUG STORE
229 MILL ST. BRISTOL, PA. PHONE 3125

**Time for
a Fall
Permanent**

Get your permanent wave now and be sure of hair beauty the summer through.

Ida's Famous Permanents

Including:
SHAMPOO
HAIR CUT
and STYLING
All for
\$7.50

Make Your Appointment Now—
PHONE BRISTOL 2345

Ida's Beauty Salon
311 MILL STREET (2nd Floor)

**Cleaning
& Dyeing**

LaRosa's Tailoring

447 MILL ST. Phone 3778 BRISTOL

SPECIAL

Get Your Summer Clothes Cleaned and
Pressed To Be Put Away With Our
FREE CEDAR BAGS Sealed By Us
SUITS, DRESSES, COATS or TROUSERS

**for 90c
(Our New Price)**

MEN'S HABERDASHERY
SPORT JACKETS . . . TROUSERS
**Ladies' and Men's Suits
Made for the Individual**

Lincoln DRIVE-IN
Roosevelt Boulevard & City Line
Cars and Children FREE!
Open 7 P.M.

JEANNE LINDA ANN
CRAIN DARRELL SOTHERN
"A Letter to Three Wives"
DENNIS O'KEEFE
"T-MEN"

GRAND
MON. - TUES.
Bargain Matinee Monday at 2:15

LOOK FOR THE SILVER LINING
IT WILL BE SHINING IN
TECHNICOLOR

FOILED FOR FAME
"CATNIP GAME"
NEWS EVENTS

WED.-THURS.—TWO BIG FEATURES
"MY DEAR SECRETARY" and
"SHOW THEM NO MERCY"

BRISTOL
Business Community's Finest
MON., TUES., WED., THURS.

Would you let your brother marry an Anna Lucasta?
Anna Lucasta starring Paulette Goddard
William Bishop, John Ireland, Oscar Homolka
Broderick Crawford

"POPULAR SCIENCE" "SPEAKING OF ANIMALS"

MONTE KICKS POINT BRISTOL NEEDED TO WIN GAME

HATBORO, Sept. 19—Alex Monte sat anxiously waiting on the bench to see action for Bristol High against Hatboro High. For the whole first quarter and part of the second session, Monte was squirming on his seat. Then Bristol scored a touchdown.

Coach Harry McClester looked at Monte and yelled: "Alex, go in there and kick the extra point."

Monte adjusted his helmet, substituted for Daniel, and with "Bill" Moll holding the pigskin in the pass from center, booted it squarely between the uprights for the extra point.

Although the point seemed valueless at the time, a strong comeback by Hatboro in the final canto made it the deciding point as the Warriors scored a 7-6 win over the Hatters in the opening game of its initial first down.

For three-quarters of the game, Bristol outplayed their opponents.

The Hatters had difficulty in getting the ball into the Warriors' territory during this time on running plays. In fact, it was in the third session that Hatboro registered its initial first down.

But suddenly, the tide turned. Instead of the meek lamb it had been, Hatboro was like a charging bull. It took advantage of every chance and scored a touchdown and on another drive got as far as the Warriors' 24 with less than two minutes to play before losing the ball. The Bristol line cracked completely in the last period and for a while it appeared as if all its good playing in the forepart of the afternoon would be lost.

"Bill" Moll scored the Bristol touchdown in the second quarter. Bristol had the ball in Hatboro's territory and an exchange of punts took place. Frank Rich, who did the Warriors' kicking, booted one out of bounds on the 30. A fumble took place on the first Hatboro play following the kick and Joe Dominic was on the bottom of the pile with the ball tucked under his arms.

The ball was resting on the 24-yard line. Moll started an end run and McNeil broke through and seemed to have him blocked but Moll sidestepped him and in the meantime Braam took out Hatboro's left halfback to enable Moll to pass the line of scrimmage. The fast charging Bristol back eluded two Hatboro's final defensive players to score standing up and give Bristol a 6-0 lead. Monte made it 7-6.

The score stood thus until the fourth quarter when Hatboro really became dangerous. Frank Rich had twice saved Bristol by leaping high into the air to intercept a forward pass. One of these was on the five-yard line and the other on the 15. It was after the latter catch, that a low pass from center caused a fumble in the Bristol backfield. Jack Mulligan, of Hatboro, recovered the ball on the eight yard line.

Hatboro went into the air and on

the first heave, Gene Thompson threw a pass to Gene Hiden. Two Bristol linemen rushed the passer and the raised hand of one of them partially blocked the ball but it rolled end over end into the hands of Hiden who barely stepped over the goal-line for the touchdown. Everything then hinged on the extra point. Whether the game would end in a tied score or Bristol victory. Thompson went back to place-kick only to have the ball again partially blocked. The kick had enough height but was wide of its mark.

Bristol had five first downs in the game while Hatboro had four. Both lines played wonderful defensive ball but the Bristol line did not live up to expectations on blocking. The backs played the game expected of them with "Bill" Moll excelling. Moll's run-back of kicks kept the Warriors in the game as he was averaging 20 to 30 yards on a run-back.

Frank Rich's height was a big advantage in the backfield as it enabled him to intercept three passes. Rich also did the kicking for the Warriors and with the exception of one, got off some nice boots.

Coch McClester did quite a bit of changing in the lineup. A surprise starter was Pat Field who in the third quarter saved Bristol when he tackled John Young on the 35 after the latter intercepted a pass and had clear sailing for a score.

On the defense, McClester had Ned Albright and "Whitney" Welker backing up the line. He shifted Marty Braam to an end position and used Rich at halfback.

Hatboro's opening kickoff rolled out of bounds and Bristol got possession on the 45. Petrizzzi failed to gain and Moll made 8, but Bristol was penalized 15 yards. A pass failed so Rich kicked to the Hatboro 45. Thompson failed. Garner made three yards, so Young kicked to Bristol's 45. Al Daniel on an end run made a first down on the Hatboro 40. Two line plays netted seven yards but a bad pass gave Hatboro the ball on their 40. Garner tried the line twice without a gain and a short pass gained 8, so Young kicked to Daniel on the Bristol 35. Moll gained five yards on two plays and Daniel was stopped around end. Rich punted to Coleman on the 45.

ST. ANN'S TO PRACTICE ON LEEDOM'S FIELD

An important practice for the St. Ann's A. A. football team will be held this evening at six o'clock on Leedom's field.

Head coach "Pete" Borrice has issued the final call for candidates as all eligible players for the Northeast Foothill Conference must be signed this evening, otherwise they will not be eligible for the league.

At the same time, players will be given their insurance contracts to be signed. Players must be insured to play Sunday in the first game on Memorial Park field. Olney Vets, coached by Joe Niesman, will be the St. Ann's opponents.

Borrice is being assisted in his coaching duties by Joe Roe, who handled the Goodwill Hose team with Jesse Vanzant last season, and "Sock" Seneca, former professional lineman.

In the practice session yesterday 26 players were present, the largest turnout of the season. Coach Borrice is after several other players in this district and has requested them to report this evening.

BOWLING

LADIES' INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE

STANDING—9-15-49

	Won	Lost
D. of A.	4	0
Kerlers	4	0
Rescue Squad	4	0
Emilie	4	0
Lucky Strike	3	1
Jackson	2	2
Parkway Inn	2	2
Bowlerettes	1	3
3M "Scotstoppers"	0	4
Junior Miss	0	4
Badenhausen	0	4

TEN HIGH AVERAGES	160
A. Foster	145
M. McFie	145
P. Hagster	144.1
B. Gallagher	144.1
V. Hibbs	143.1
G. Morris	142.1
V. Krames	141.1
S. O'Boyle	141.1
D. Nickerson	139.2
E. Krames	139.2

HIGH 3 GAMES WITHOUT HANDICAP:	160
Lucky Strike, 2660	160
High 3 games with handicap: Bowlerettes, 2631	160
High single game without handicap: Luck Strike, 719	160
High single game with handicap: Bowlerettes, 707	160
High 3 games individual: A. Foster, 480	160
High single individual: M. Linek, 176	160

JACKSON	115	158	125	398
M. Marshall	115	158	125	398
M. Fawkes	112	112	159	383
L. Girtan	125	165	120	350
R. Goebig	128	115	125	371
J. Piercy	126	125	133	384
Handicap	9	9	9	9

PARKWAY INN	615	624	674	1913
L. Dyer	149	144	90	383
E. Muller	137	132	97	354
M. Wardrop	81	165	126	329
T. VanAken	114	144	119	377
M. Hunter	150	137	158	445

BOWLERETTES	624	661	624	2009
E. McFee	146	119	135	436
E. Muller	137	132	97	354
A. Kass	125	159	120	401
G. Geiler	115	118	138	411
P. Moore	100	143	142	385

RESCUE SQUAD	622	515	608	1645
D. Nickerson	140	165	124	419
M. Linek	176	85	114	375
V. Leckie	90	82	81	253
J. Clemmer	101	94	68	263
P. Wong	115	99	121	335

3M "SCOTSTOPPERS"	622	515	608	1645
J. Connelly	67	60	61	188
M. Gill	28	48	36	110
B. Virgulti	96	124	112	332
M. Gallagher	65	66	99	236
D. Quinn	75	98	107	280

Coleman OIL FLOOR FURNACE	145	126	165	436
F. Farruggio's Express	135	173	119	427
Phila. Express	125	159	120	401
Center: Ford, Porter	125	159	120	401
Bottom: Daniel, Braam, Petrizzi, Moll, Welker, Monte	100	143	142	385

ENDS: (7)	Rich, Dominick, Tashjian, Weida, Milnor, Goulding, Guards: White, Field, Rubino, Sorenson, Eason, Guards: Ewin, Warren, Stewart, B. Young, Centers: Ford, Porter, Back: Daniel, Braam, Petrizzi, Moll, Welker, Monte
Officials: Referee, Fred Schultz, Ursyn; Umpire, Sanford, Secord, Stroudsburg; head linesman, Warren Hamburger, Penn.	Time of periods: 12 minutes.

Cornwells Heights

Twenty-five attended the meeting which Girl Scout troop 46 conducted on Thursday evening in Cornwells Methodist social hall. "Bunny burners" were made for the cookout which will take place on Sept. 22nd on the premises of leader Mrs. F. S. Lockard, at five p. m. Each Scout is to take her own food. The troop is planning to buy camp stamps throughout the season in preparation for next summer. New names have been selected for the patrols. Games were played.

Nero passionately loved to play the bagpipe, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

WM. C. DOUGHERTY MOVING AND HAULING PUC A-71105 ICC 7221 Stake and Dump Truck Rental CALL BRISTOL 2968

STANDARD AUTO PARTS 513-15 BATH STREET Complete Automotive Machine Shop Service MOTORS REBUILT AND EXCHANGED Authorized Duo and Deluxe Distributors

We can print anything from a name card to a newspaper.

THE BRISTOL COURIER

BRISTOL, PA., MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1949

Fair and cooler tonight and Tuesday.

Price: 3c a Copy; 15c a Week

FORTY CENTS OUT OF EVERY DOLLAR IS FOR BUREAUCRACY

Sen. Edward Martin Warns Of Growth of Government Extravagance

SHOWS BIG INCREASE

Federal Gov't Will Spend 46½ Billion Dollars In 1950, He Says

(Special)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 19.—At least forty cents of every dollar out of the vast tax money raised by the Federal Government for grants-in-aid to the American people go "down the drain" of bureaucracy, Pennsylvania's Senator Edward Martin declared here today in an address at the Annual Convention of the National Association of State Auditors, Comptrollers and Treasurers.

The text of Senator Martin's address follows:

Away back in 1932—it seems almost a century ago—I had the honor of being President of your Association. In addressing the annual meeting of that year I said:

"Economy and efficiency in government are demanded by the taxpayers."

That statement was sound and self-evident in 1932 when the gross expenditures of Federal, state and local governments were less than 13 billion dollars.

I wish to repeat and re-emphasize that same sound and self-evident truth today when the gross expenditures of Federal, state and local governments have gone beyond 65 billions of dollars a year.

Today, even more than then, economy and efficiency should be demanded by the taxpayers.

Let us look back to 1932 and make a few comparisons.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, the Federal government expended nearly four billion dollars. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, the Federal expenditures were approximately forty-two billion dollars.

In 1933 the states spent two and one-half billion dollars and in 1947 the figure had climbed to nine and one-half billions.

In the same period spending by local government advanced from nine and one-half billions to thirteen billions.

Bringing the figures down to

Continued on Page Three

100% Attendance Night Is Success for Lions

ANDALUSIA, Sept. 19.—Andalusia Lions Club held its dinner meeting Thursday evening, at Becker Farms Inn, with president Francis Rossbauer presiding. This meeting was planned as "100% attendance night", the main purpose of the meeting being to give the president assurance that the complete club is backing him 100%.

His desire to carry his work to a successful conclusion will be directly affected by the support apparent from the club membership, he feels, and this was one method of making this support apparent. He was pleased to welcome all members of the club, attendance being 100%.

The Rev. Arthur Finch, new rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Andalusia, delivered the invocation. Vincent A. Cooke, program chairman, presented Robert Pearson, assistant works manager of the RCA Victor Corporation, whose subject was "The Layman Looks at the Future of Electronics."

Other guests included Carl Eickmann, Andalusia; George Ross and William Cannon, Torresdale.

LOCAL WEATHER OBSERVATIONS

FOR 24-HOUR PERIOD ENDING 8 A. M.

AT HOME & HAAS WEATHER OBSERVATORY

BRISTOL, PA.

Temperature Readings

Maximum 86

Minimum 62

Range 24

Hourly Temperature

8 a. m. yesterday 62

9 66

10 72

11 77

12 noon 80

1 p. m. 82

2 86

4 86

5 86

6 83

7 82

8 80

9 77

10 73

11 71

12 midnight 72

1 a. m. today 72

2 72

3 71

4 71

5 71

6 71

7 70

8 70

P. C. Relative Humidity 90

Precipitation (inches) .17

TIDES AT BRISTOL

(Daylight Saving Time)

High water 1.27 p. m.

Low water 8.12 a. m.; 1.26 p. m.

Numerous Persons Are Treated at Hospital

Cut on the first finger of his left hand by a hatchet, George Gartner, Croydon, had two stitches taken in the wound yesterday at Harriman Hospital. Hit on the forehead by a hatchet, Robert Goughan, West Bristol, had three stitches taken at the same hospital.

The following were also treated at the local hospital.

Falling on a piece of metal, Nelson Campbell, Taft street, had five stitches taken in a cut on the bridge of his nose. Richard Baker, Tullytown, struck by a car being backed by Charles Doan at Tullytown, sustained abrasions of the right arm and knee, and of the head. Cecil Mace, Trenton, N. J., operator of a Salvation Army truck, was wedged between the truck and a fence on Elm street and sustained superficial injuries. Edith Johnson, Bath street, sustained an injury to the first finger of her left hand when a needle ran through it.

HERE AND THERE IN BUCKS COUNTY TOWNS

Activities of Interest To All in The Various Communities

GLEANED BY SCRIBES

HULMEVILLE

On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. C. Wesley Haefner, Donald Haefner, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Corrigan, Jr., and Miss Elma E. Haefner attended the wedding of Miss Mary C. Dixon and Mr. Raymond P. Harrison in Trinity Methodist Church, Highland Park, N. J., and the reception which followed. On Friday Mr. and Mrs. Corrigan and John F. Corrigan, Sr., returned home following visit to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Corrigan, who has just moved from Loretto to Cleveland, O.

The hour for the initial meeting of Hulmeville-Middlefield Parent-Teacher Association, Wednesday evening, is 8:30. The session will be held in the school house. Refreshments will follow.

CROYDON

Mr. and Mrs. John Hamblin are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter, Charlene Tina, on Wednesday in Nazareth Hospital. The baby weighed 6 lbs. 14 oz. Mrs. Hamblin is the former Miss Lee Foerster. The couple have one son.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. Hans Scheich entertained Mrs. R. Hutchinson, Mrs. W. Shroud, Mrs. Chauncey Stoneback and Mrs. Fred Blumberg, Bristol; and Mrs. Richard Sabatini, Hammonton, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Coyne attended the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Grindler, Philadelphia, to Mr. John Tuergino, Seneca Falls, N. Y., which took place Saturday morning in St. Helena's Church, Philadelphia, and the reception at the Philadelphia Rifle Club.

CLUB CELEBRATION

The Celtic Boys Club celebrated its opening yesterday afternoon in its club house with a party after a short meeting. Refreshments were served to approximately 100 persons, including members and guests. Dance music was furnished by Frank Elker, Lawrence Murray, Clifford Holgate and Robert Hardy. The club house was decorated with its club colors, green and white.

About 85 per cent of the nation's corn crop goes to market in the form of meat.

A SUMMARY OF THE NEWS

Britain devalued the pound, ain's move "a constructive economic step." Officials who had known London's intention to devalue were surprised by the extent of the cut. Devaluation, alone, it was said, was no guarantee of higher dollar earnings. Production costs must be cut and greater efforts must be made to "sell" British products to the people of the United States. The new dollar value of the pound will lower the price of British products sold in this country.

The news was received calmly in Britain, but some observers predicted trouble for the Labor Government. An early election was not expected.

Reaction abroad was almost immediate. Several nations in the sterling area immediately announced proportionate changes in their currency and other countries are expected to follow suit. In some, trading in foreign exchange and on other markets was suspended, but markets in the United States will remain open.

The currency revaluation met with the approval of the International Monetary Fund, and Treasury Secretary Snyder called Brit-

FIREMEN REMOVE VICTIMS OF TORONTO HOLOCAUST



Covered with a tarpaulin, the bodies of victims trapped in the disastrous fire that swept the lake steamer Noronic are removed by firemen with the aid of a ladder swing from the Toronto pier at which the ship burned. More than 200 persons are reported to have perished in the holocaust, which began with an explosion in the aft part of the vessel. All but 20 passengers aboard were said to be Americans. Note the charred plates on the ship's side which bare mute testimony to the intensity of the flames. (International Soundphoto)

"LITTLE RED SCHOOL HOUSE" HAS CHANGED

Pastel Tones Are Worked Out According To Color Harmony

REPAINT BRISTOL H. S.

It's a far cry today from the little red school house.

The little red school house not only has become larger and changed color on the outside, but blossomed on the interior with pastel tints with rare names.

The school house in this instance is Bristol high school building.

It's all in the interest of providing better lighting and thus avoiding eye-strain; and at the same time making more attractive class-and work-rooms.

Where the interior of the little red school house was, in years gone by, a dull, drab shade, and windows few and far between—the modern class-room at B. H. S. is a delight to the eye (and easy on them at the same time), a room that the pupils are proud to "show off."

Yes, school can be fun!

Bristol pupils, who attend sessions in the Bristol high school Continued on Page Four

JURORS SUMMONED FOR 2ND COURT WEEK

Mrs. Mary L. Gilkeson Dies at Ocean Grove

A former resident of this borough, Mrs. Mary L. Gilkeson, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur B. Wright, at Ocean Grove, N. J. Mrs. Gilkeson was 82 years of age.

The deceased was the daughter of the late Jonathan S. and Ellen Condy Wright.

Service tomorrow at two o'clock will be at a funeral home on Bangs avenue, Asbury Park, N. J., with burial in that city. Friends may call this evening.

The school house in this instance is Bristol high school building.

It's all in the interest of providing better lighting and thus avoiding eye-strain; and at the same time making more attractive class-and work-rooms.

Where the interior of the little red school house was, in years gone by, a dull, drab shade, and windows few and far between—the modern class-room at B. H. S. is a delight to the eye (and easy on them at the same time), a room that the pupils are proud to "show off."

Yes, school can be fun!

Bristol pupils, who attend sessions in the Bristol high school Continued on Page Four

GO ON DUTY SEPT. 26th

DOYLESTOWN, Sept. 19—Ap-

proximately \$1,000 damage was caused last evening when fire occurred at the home of Mrs. Albert Flood, near the Neshaminy Creek in Fergusonville.

The fire is believed due to either an explosion or back-firing at the hot-water oil burner. The \$1,000 loss includes damage to equipment stored in the basement, including typewriters. Some of the joists in the basement were also burned.

Mrs. Flood had sustained injuries in a fall a week ago, and she was resting last evening at seven o'clock when she smelled smoke. Investigation revealed flames in the basement.

Newportville Fire Co., No. 1, responded to the alarm, and put its pumper and tank wagon into use. The firemen remained at the scene 1½ hours. They dampened the first floor in order to prevent the flames from eating through.

The house, of frame construction, is two stories high.

The 96 names of the jurors follow:

Clarence R. Applegate, Bucks-

ville; Albert T. Agin, Line Lexing-

ton; Miriam F. Ackerman, R. D. 2,

Quakertown; Vito J. Bruzas, Hill-

Continued on Page Four

ONE MAN'S OPINION

By Walter Kierman

(Distributed by International News Service)

The question is, will Frankfurter and Harman and Minton

go on to each other's go posts?

But it's nice to see an old Blue finally recognized for important office. For years now the Crimson has gotten the jobs and the old Blues have gotten bluer.

Now things continue confused. . . . Now the Detroit Symphony is quitting for lack of interest in its concerts while we've had concerts in the East recently that have been riots.

The United Nations General Assembly opens its fourth annual session at Flushing Meadow tomorrow. Ambassador at Large Jessup, a member of the United States delegation, said this country would support technical aid to underdeveloped areas the struggle of peoples for independence wherever political freedom was preserved, continued relief for Arab refugees and strengthened United Nations commissions in Korea and the Balkans.

Chinese Communists announced they had begun to organize a formal Government in the areas under their control.

Reaction abroad was almost imme-

diate. Several nations in the ster-

ling area immediately an-

nounced proportionate changes in

their currency and other countries

The Bristol Courier

Established 1910

Published Every Evening (Except Sunday) at \$65,000 Beaver St., Bristol, Pa. Bell Phone 846.

Only Daily Paper in Lower Bucks County

BRISTOL PRINTING COMPANY

Owned and Published

Incorporated May 27, 1914

Joseph R. Grunsky President

Serrill D. Delefeon Secretary

Lester D. Thorpe Treasurer

The most complete commercial printing department in Bucks County. Work of any description promptly and satisfactorily done.

The Bristol Courier

Serrill D. Delefeon, Managing Editor

Subscription Price per year, in advance, \$5.00; Six Months, \$2.50; Three Months, \$1.25.

The Courier is delivered by carrier to Bristol, Langley, Newville, Langley, Langley Station, Andover, West Bristol, Gulph Mills, Bath Addition, Newville, Torredale Manor, Edington and Cornwells Heights for 15¢ a week.

Entered as Second Class Mail matter at the Post Office at Bristol, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

International News Service has the exclusive rights to use for re-publication in any form all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in the Courier. It is also exclusively entitled to use for re-publication all the local or unprinted news published herein."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1949**PEACE IS NEWS**

When a board or commission meets in a distant city, talks amiably and adjourns without doing much, the news value of the occurrence is not high. But this principle operates in reverse with respect to Berlin. There a peaceful meeting of Russian and Western representatives is news.

There was such a meeting the other day. For the first time in more than a year, occupation authorities were able to agree about something. Each of the two sides agreed to honor postage stamps issued by the other and to call in German experts from both parts of divided Berlin to put the city's utilities in order.

That isn't much. But the point had been reached in Berlin where disagreement, unless it was particularly spectacular, was no longer news. It is agreement that is remarkable. There has been relative quiet in Berlin since the end of the blockade on May 12, but this is the first step toward active cooperation.

The American-British airlift in Berlin has been gradually tapering off. It continued full tilt until August, so that West Berlin might have adequate stockpiles in case Russia reimposed the blockade.

In more than 400 days it delivered more than 2,000,000 tons of supplies to the city at a cost to the United States and Britain—mainly the United States—of 70 lives and more than \$200,000,000. But the Allied counter-blockade and the effect on world opinion were so distasteful to Russia that it was the reds who decided to call it off.

URANIUM TO BURN

Energy from uranium or other fissionable material can be released all of a sudden—as in a bomb explosion—or much more slowly. At the University of Delaware laboratory work on this slow release of atomic energy is being pushed forward. A project now under way there, in cooperation with the Navy, is seeking to develop more knowledge about burning uranium to make common, ordinary heat.

James I. Clower and Edward C. Lawson Jr., professor and assistant professor of mechanical engineering, respectively, are looking after the project. As professor Clower explains it, "While the direct generation of mechanical power or electricity from a nuclear reactor is not feasible at present, the use of a reactor as a primary heat source from which steam or mercury vapor can be generated is feasible."

There's plenty of use, of course, for good, plain, old-fashioned heat, the kind you can cook with or make steam with to turn a dynamo. A "reactor" in this sense can be compared to a heating furnace. A well-designed reactor is said to use "less than one ten-thousandth" of the volume of fuel required by a modern steam boiler. So it's easy to see that if uranium ever gets on the market as a fuel, a little of it will go a long way.

ECHOES OF THE PAST

(By Courier Staff Member)

Review of the news as it appeared in the Bucks County Gazette issue dated at Bristol July 26, 1900. The Gazette, a weekly newspaper published in Bristol, was discontinued following its merger

HULMEVILLE — Dr. Eastman, the visiting agent of the U. S. Indian School, at Carlisle, has been making calls upon the Indians employed on farms in this vicinity. The doctor, is a full-blooded Sioux Indian, and is a cultured gentleman with whom it is a great pleasure to converse.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has selected . . . dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. . . . Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, . . . at \$10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington. . . . (Adv.)

The action of the Bristol school board in removing the handle of the pump in the front yard of the Wood street school, thereby depriving passers-by and neighboring taxpayers of water during the oppressed summer months, was an un-called for and ungenerous act. The Wood street pump has furnished cold water to many families, who could not afford to purchase ice, and many thirsty citizens who pass that point have been in the habit of being refreshed at the well. The idea that the pump becomes damaged is not worth considering. The trivial expense incurred for repairs is nothing in comparison to the benefits resulting from a free use of the well.

Two Phila. bicycle riders were arrested last Sunday for riding on the sidewalk on Penn street. A hearing was held before "Squire Louderbough." As the men had no money to pay fine or costs one of the wheels was held for security and the violators of the ordinance released. When the money is forthcoming the wheel will be released.

Postmaster Minster, while riding a bicycle on the wrong side of the street, collided with a tandem. As usual the ice man came out on top.

The Trenton bridge, which crosses the Delaware River at the foot of Calhoun street, has been sold by

THE GREAT GAME OF POLITICS

By FRANK R. KENT

"Maybe They're Numb!"

Washington, Sept. 19.—RECENT events in Washington again raise the question whether what the late Samuel G. Blythe, perhaps unrightly, used to call "the great unrightful American people" now have any standard of conduct to which they want their public men to measure. Or any capacity for resentment when they do not.

THAT sort of thing, of course, bred imitators and set the standard. Also, it put in a class by themselves two men of that time—one, Stephen B. Early, who consistently refused big money to write magazine articles while connected with the White House; the other, John N. Garner, who, in refusing a huge fee to speak on the radio, said: "That is too much money for Jack Garner and the Vice President of the United States is not for sale." But did the performance of the White House family along these lines damage Mr. Roosevelt? The answer is "No." Indignation was almost entirely confined to those in opposition anyway. It gave them additional reason for resentment but added nothing to their strength. As to his own following, it either stupidly refused to believe the facts or swept them aside as of no importance. The sillier among them still meet every revelation with loud bleats about "Roosevelt haters," as though that were an answer or would deter men who revolt against such shameless greed in high places.

But, despite Republican exaggeration, detached observers do not believe the revelations will really hurt the Democrats. Certainly it is not going to cost Mr. Truman any votes because he has a blatant, bumbling and not-too-scrupulous aide who befriended some of the "five percenters" and distributed deep freezes among an inside group.

CONCEDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts, the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

White House by the "Roosevelts" has lowered, if not destroyed, the standards of the people toward such things. They do not react against grafting in high places as formerly. There is no public excitement about General Vaughan's connection with the "five percenters," no public demand that he be dismissed. Nor is there any particular interest in those deep freezes. Similarly, no popular anger has been aroused by the disclosure that Senator Styles Bridges, of Vermont, in addition to his Senate pay, has been drawing a secret salary of \$35,000 a year as a member of John L. Lewis' three-man welfare board, though the impropriety of that is obvious and shocking. It has put him in the position of a "kept Senator." But no action has been taken. None of his colleagues has denounced him. He has given up the salary but has not yet admitted it was wrong to take it. Apparently, he does not intend to. Apparently, the idea is that the people will

forget all about this in a little while and do not care anyhow.

THIS is the most flagrant case of senatorial impropriety in a long while, but there have been other senators and other high officials whose improprieties have been almost as great. For example, there was a senator not too long ago who, during his whole Senate service, was on the pay roll of a corporation frequently interested in legislation before the Senate at salary. He was not an isolated instance. In the long past there were one or two senators—notably Bailey, of Texas, and Foraker, of Ohio—who received fees from a great oil corporation while in the Senate. There was a great deal of hot indignation over that. As to senators who do not divorce themselves from their law firms when they become senators, that has become so general that it no longer causes comment.

NONE of this is criminal. Neither the Roosevelt family nor General Vaughan nor the "five percenters" have violated any law. Nor has Senator Bridges laid himself open either to indictment or impeachment. Nevertheless, what has been going on in the White House, in the Senate and in the departments cannot be reconciled with any degree of high-mindedness; nor does it meet any recognized moral standard. It fails short of dishonesty, but not very far short. The worst feature is the apparent absence of resentment upon the part of the people as a whole. They seem incapable of genuine indignation over the dubious conduct of their representatives. Perhaps their moral sense has become numb. Certainly, after failing to react at the wholesale money-making by the Roosevelts during their period of power, it would be ridiculous to become greatly excited over General Vaughan, Senator Bridges and the "five percenters."

Upon instructions from the police committee of council the Bristol officers are engaged in hauling up violators of the borough bicycle ordinance. Although for many months riders have been in the habit of turning on the sidewalks when approaching houses and stores the practice received a sudden check on Tuesday when the police took the names of a dozen of offenders. . . .

David Cartt, who has been lock tender at No. 2 lock, Bristol, for many years, has tendered his resignation to the company to take effect August 1.

Upon instructions from the police

committee of council the Bristol

officers are engaged in hauling

up violators of the borough

bicycle ordinance. Although for

many months riders have been in

the habit of turning on the

sidewalks when approaching

houses and stores the practice

received a sudden check on

Tuesday when the police took

the names of a dozen of offend-

ers. . . .

Rinehart Descendants

Assemble at Croydon

CROYDON, Sept. 19.—A reunion was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Everett on Sept. 11 by descendants of Martin and Amanda Rinehart. The following attended the affair: William P. Rinehart; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Raymond; Miss Marion Raymond; Henry Raymond; Jr.; Bellemere, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth J. Rinehart; Flemington, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bryan; Miss Dorothy Wagner; Charles Bryan; Pennington, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Everett; Dorothy, Robert and Philip Everett; Florence and Raymond Gausline; Croydon; Mrs. Mary Miller; Jamaica, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raymond; Raritan, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Taft; Princeton, N. J.; Mr. Stewart Snedeker; Grover's Mills, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hufenbeck; and daughter Paula; Metuchen, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lawyer; Trenton, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. James Parks and children Patricia, Thomas and Billy; New Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Everett; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Riess and children Kenneth and Patricia, of Bristol.

A picnic dinner was served on the lawn. Games were enjoyed in the afternoon and evening. The oldest person attending was William P. Rinehart, 90, and the youngest Patricia Riess, 10 months.

Arranges Party on Her Husband's Anniversary

A surprise party was given in honor of Arthur Straccio Wednesday in celebration of his birthday anniversary. The affair was arranged by Mrs. Straccio at their Garden street home. Refreshments were served. A cake decorated with a drum and bugle was the table centerpiece. Mr. Straccio is commander of the Bracken Post Junior drum and bugle corps.

Those attending: Mrs. Esperanza Straccio, Mrs. Mary Zanni, Mrs. Chester Paolini, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Straffe and sons Richard and Freddie; Mrs. Anthony Mucci and children Dolores, Lorraine, "Danny" and Ronald; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Zanni and children, "Peggy"; John and Carlotta; Mr. and Mrs. John Straccio and daughter Tina; the Misses Levia Zanni, Antonette Angelina, Gloria Moffo, Stella Di Sabato, and Dolores D'Alfonso; Messrs. Charles Holderried, Benjamin Asta, Ezio Zanni, Joseph Volponi, Paige Stewart, Dominick Lucenti and Pasquale Rossi.

Mr. Straccio was the recipient of gifts.

—O—

THE point is that the long years of low-grade conduct in the White House by the "Roosevelts" has lowered, if not destroyed, the standards of the people toward such things. They do not react against grafting in high places as formerly. There is no public excitement about General Vaughan's connection with the "five percenters," no public demand that he be dismissed. Nor is there any particular interest in those deep freezes. Similarly, no popular anger has been aroused by the disclosure that Senator Styles Bridges, of Vermont, in addition to his Senate pay, has been drawing a secret salary of \$35,000 a year as a member of John L. Lewis' three-man welfare board, though the impropriety of that is obvious and shocking. It has put him in the position of a "kept Senator." But no action has been taken. None of his colleagues has denounced him. He has given up the salary but has not yet admitted it was wrong to take it. Apparently, he does not intend to. Apparently, the idea is that the people will

forget all about this in a little while and do not care anyhow.

—O—

RECENT events in Washington again raise the question whether what the late Samuel G. Blythe, perhaps unrightly, used to call "the great unrightful American people" now have any standard of conduct to which they want their public men to measure. Or any capacity for resentment when they do not.

—O—

CONCLUDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts, the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

White House by the "Roosevelts" has lowered, if not destroyed, the standards of the people toward such things. They do not react against grafting in high places as formerly. There is no public excitement about General Vaughan's connection with the "five percenters," no public demand that he be dismissed. Nor is there any particular interest in those deep freezes. Similarly, no popular anger has been aroused by the disclosure that Senator Styles Bridges, of Vermont, in addition to his Senate pay, has been drawing a secret salary of \$35,000 a year as a member of John L. Lewis' three-man welfare board, though the impropriety of that is obvious and shocking. It has put him in the position of a "kept Senator." But no action has been taken. None of his colleagues has denounced him. He has given up the salary but has not yet admitted it was wrong to take it. Apparently, he does not intend to. Apparently, the idea is that the people will

forget all about this in a little while and do not care anyhow.

—O—

RECENT events in Washington again raise the question whether what the late Samuel G. Blythe, perhaps unrightly, used to call "the great unrightful American people" now have any standard of conduct to which they want their public men to measure. Or any capacity for resentment when they do not.

—O—

CONCLUDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts, the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

White House by the "Roosevelts" has lowered, if not destroyed, the standards of the people toward such things. They do not react against grafting in high places as formerly. There is no public excitement about General Vaughan's connection with the "five percenters," no public demand that he be dismissed. Nor is there any particular interest in those deep freezes. Similarly, no popular anger has been aroused by the disclosure that Senator Styles Bridges, of Vermont, in addition to his Senate pay, has been drawing a secret salary of \$35,000 a year as a member of John L. Lewis' three-man welfare board, though the impropriety of that is obvious and shocking. It has put him in the position of a "kept Senator." But no action has been taken. None of his colleagues has denounced him. He has given up the salary but has not yet admitted it was wrong to take it. Apparently, he does not intend to. Apparently, the idea is that the people will

forget all about this in a little while and do not care anyhow.

—O—

RECENT events in Washington again raise the question whether what the late Samuel G. Blythe, perhaps unrightly, used to call "the great unrightful American people" now have any standard of conduct to which they want their public men to measure. Or any capacity for resentment when they do not.

—O—

CONCLUDING these things to be true, they nevertheless seem so trivial when compared with what went on during previous administrations as to be unexciting. While Mrs. Truman may have made a mistake in accepting the gift, certainly she has made no effort to commercialize her position in the White House. She has made no money for herself. Nor, so far as known, has any Truman relative, aide or friend. Whereas, under the Roosevelts, the entire family played that game with vast zest and success, the dollars rolling merrily in from all quarters. Mr. Roosevelt himself personally encouraged all this in various ways, including personal use of White House advantages to pad his own unimpressive

White House by the "Roosevelts" has lowered, if not destroyed, the standards of the people toward such things. They do not react against grafting in high places as formerly. There is no public excitement about General Vaughan's connection with the "five percenters," no public demand that he be dismissed. Nor is there any particular interest in those deep freezes. Similarly, no popular anger has been aroused by the disclosure that Senator Styles Bridges, of Vermont, in addition to his Senate pay, has been drawing a secret salary of \$35,000 a year as a member of John L. Lewis' three-man welfare board, though the impropriety of that is obvious and shocking. It has put him in the position of a "kept Senator." But no action has been taken. None of his colleagues has denounced him. He has given up the salary but has not yet admitted it was wrong to take it. Apparently, he does not intend to. Apparently, the idea is that the people will

forget all about this in a little while and do not care anyhow.

</

Forty Cents Out of Every Dollar Is For Bureaucracy

Continued from Page One

date the most conservative estimates place over-all Federal spending for fiscal 1950 at approximately \$6 and one-half billion dollars and state and local government spending at \$2 billions—a total cost of government for a single peacetime year of \$6 and one-half billion dollars.

That situation is made more frightening when we realize that already, in the first ten weeks of the current fiscal year, the Federal government has incurred a deficit of three and one-third billion dollars.

Let us translate this development in other terms. At the end of fiscal '32 the gross indebtedness of all levels of government was a little more than \$9 billion dollars. In 1947 it was \$21 billion. And again, in 1933 all levels of government had 3 million, 230 thousand employees. Today, they far exceed 6 million.

I use these figures because this group is at home with figures. Perhaps more than any other group, you are capable of translating figures into developments, into trends, and into effects—developments and trends and effects that are having, and if unchecked will have, a profound effect upon our structure of government and upon the life and living standard of every American.

Government in 1932 was one thing—and I contend, and the figures emphasize, that government in 1949 is quite another.

How has this come about? Where are we, and where are we going? What can we do about it? Those are the questions I should like to discuss with you.

I believe we can say, with a considerable degree of accuracy, that there are three reasons for the startling increase in expenditures by the national government: First—past wars and fear of wars, second—depressions and the aftermath of depressions, and third—demands of the people.

I well remember those days of peace and quiet around 1910 when the Federal budget was less than 1 billion dollars. We still believed, and to a large extent practiced, that old Jeffersonian theory that "that government is best which governs least."

We also believed in the axiom of Chief Justice John Marshall "That the power to tax is the power to destroy."

In those days we went about our business with little concern about what was happening beyond our shores. And then, almost without warning, the world burst into flames. Most reluctantly America went into World War I. The United States, whether we liked it or not, assumed a position of foremost importance in world affairs.

World War I was not, as we had hoped, a war to end all wars. It did not make the world safe for democracy. In the course of human events, it proved to be but the beginning of a period of unrest and confusion. It was but the prelude to the tragic conditions of worldwide depression and World War II.

These circumstances—these happenings on a global scale—and these existing conditions, translated into fiscal terms, were responsible to a large extent for the difference between public expenditures on the national level as they were a generation ago and as they are now.

More than \$30 billion dollars a year in the national budget is the measure of our interest in and concern with international affairs.

While all this has been happening, what have been the developments here at home—in our localities, in the states, and in the domestic affairs of our national government?

Expenditures at all levels have rapidly increased from year to year for purely domestic activities and services. And why? Because the American people—all of us—have insisted that government do for us more and more of the things which we used to do for ourselves as individuals or as communities, and which we should still do.

Too many of our citizens have been misled into believing that what they get from the government costs them nothing.

Too many have given their support to demagogues who offered the people benefits to be purchased with their own money.

Too many otherwise well meaning and intelligent citizens have combined into pressure groups demanding that government money be spent for special regional or sectional advantage.

Even some of those who profess to advocate economy want that economy practiced on the other fellow—their own pet project must be granted the funds they demand.

The pressure for new functions, new services and new frills in government is continuous and grows stronger with each passing year.

With established branches of government the cry is always for more—more—more. Great propaganda machines, operated at government expense, back up these demands with the warning that a most desirable and necessary government function will be completely destroyed unless more millions of dollars are poured into it for increased payrolls and expanded services.

In practically all of our legislatures during recent years, we ap-

propriated more and more for education. That was right and proper—but no one has ever found an educator who thinks we are appropriating enough.

Highways are another large expenditure of government. Through highways and farm-to-market roads have been of inestimable value in strengthening the American economy. But the fact remains that the expansion of our highway system to meet modern needs is one of the large elements in the cost of government.

Nowhere has the change been greater, and in no activity has our public expenditure increased so rapidly, as in the field of welfare. Because of our changing economic and social conditions, because of the trend away from "the house and the garden" to "the apartment and the tin can," and because of our failure to do more things for ourselves, welfare has become a major problem and a major expense of government.

Accelerated by industrialization on the one hand, and dramatically focused by depressions and the results of war on the other, government has embarked upon many new programs.

Public assistance is provided on a vastly increased scale. We have programs of made work to care for unemployment, educational facilities for veterans, vocational and rehabilitation programs and many varieties of public projects.

In passing it should be noted that made work by government does not eliminate unemployment. The Federal government spent billions but there were from 10 to 12 million unemployed at the beginning of World War II.

How have all of these things affected our ideas of government and our structure of government? In view of these developments, governmentally speaking—where are we going?

I repeat—where are we—and where are we going?

Today, we have in America what is well-called "big government." We have it largely for the reasons I have outlined all too briefly.

Where is big government taking us? Where are we going with it?

The answers to these questions stem largely from what has happened in the fiscal field—what has happened in the area of government with which you gentlemen are most familiar.

There was a time when local government—county, city and the borough—was the public agency that provided almost all of what we call public service. But there came a time when local governments, under the pressure of more and more demands upon their available revenue, derived largely from the property tax, began to go to the states for help. They urged the states to levy additional taxes, collect additional state revenue, and to grant funds derived therefrom to the localities for expanding public services.

This was an intriguing practice. From many points of view it was a pleasant idea in that one level of government was able to expand its services; its activities and its expenditures—at the expense of another.

And so began the governmental practices which today we call the grant-in-aid system. The idea spread. It was an extremely agreeable idea—"getting something for nothing." From the localities and the states it spread to the states and the Federal government.

Beginning in 1914, with the first large-scale continuing grant-in-aid program from the Federal government to the states—the agricultural county-agent program—it has spread until today practically every important governmental service is financed through grants-in-aid.

We have grants-in-aid from the states to localities, and grants-in-aid from the Federal government to the states. It has spread to such an extent that almost one-third of the total revenue expended by local government is supplied by the states from state taxes and state-collected revenue—and almost eighteen percent of all of the monies expended by state governments come from Federally collected taxes.

What are the figures? In 1915, Federal funds granted to the states for public services totaled 5 million, 488 thousand dollars. By June 30, 1949, the sum exceeded 2 billion dollars. This domestic development is not connected directly with wars. For instance, Federal grants to the states in 1945 were 585 million dollars. In just four years—peacetime years—they have almost quadrupled!

There is another angle involved in these Federal grants that is costly to the taxpayers.

I wonder how many of our people realize that every dollar appropriated for distribution to the states shrinks down to sixty cents?

That is a high price to pay for bureaucracy and inefficiency—especially since the money came from the states in the first place.

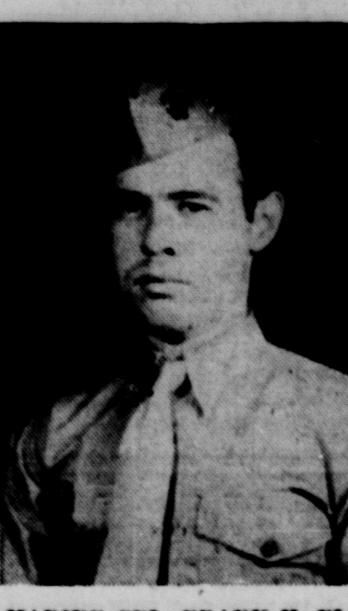
I am indebted to the distinguished Governor of New Jersey, the Honorable Alfred E. Driscoll, for a clear, concise summary of that situation.

Here in his own State, I want to say that there is no man in America public life with a more thorough knowledge of the science of government than Governor Driscoll.

He is an outstanding expert on taxation and fiscal affairs and his views are held in the highest regard by State and National leaders.

I have had many opportunities

In Mediterranean Area



MARINE CPL. FRANK H. FLUM

Son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Leslie Flum, 569 Bath street, who is now serving with the Eleventh Marines (Reinforced), in the Mediterranean area.

The regiment, which is permanently based at Camp Lejeune, N. C., is afloat with Vice Admiral Forrest P. Sherman's Sixth Fleet. A former student of Bristol high school, Cpl. Flum enlisted in the Marine Corps on May 14, 1946, and received his basic training at Parris Island, S. C.

to observe his broad and comprehensive grasp of the proper relations among the three levels of government. He has fought vigorously against the growing centralization of authority at Washington and the encroachment of the Federal government upon areas of taxation and functions which properly belong to the States. He believes in local control of local affairs and his influence carries great weight far beyond the borders of New Jersey.

Here is what Governor Driscoll said in a recent statement, (and I quote): "Out of 525 million dollars authorized and appropriated in 1945 for grants-in-aid only 314 million dollars got back to the states. The remainder went down the bureaucratic drain."

In other words, it costs the taxpayers \$1 for 60 cents worth of work when they use Federal funds to build highways or to improve their schools or airports.

Bureaucracy comes high these days.

One might well say, "Why be concerned about this? Wherever it is collected, the money comes from the same people—the citizens of this country."

But we must bear in mind that this financial development has a profound effect upon our structure of government—and this must give us concern!

With money goes power. With power goes control. And in increasing central control lies grave danger to the American system of government—a system based upon local self-government, local control and direct civilian participation.

More than one hundred years ago, in a message to the Congress, President Jackson said:

"If the necessity of levying the taxes be taken from those who make the appropriations and thrown upon a more distant set of public agents, there is reason to fear that prodigality will soon supersede those characteristics which have thus far made us look with so much pride and confidence to the state governments as the mainstay of our Union and our liberties."

Please do not misunderstand me—we all recognize that changes that have taken place in our economic society have made it both necessary and inevitable that government expand its activities and increase its expenditures. But I do contend that what Jackson said many, many years ago was true then and is equally true today.

If we are to have efficiency and, especially, economy in government today, that area which renders the service and performs the activity should levy and collect the revenue to support them. The trend is not in that direction. More and more individual citizens are bypassing their borough buildings, city halls, county courthouses, and state capitols as they hurriedly rush to Washington.

Now—what can we do about it?

It is not enough to "view with alarm" in Harrisburg and in Washington, time and again I have had an interesting experience. I have listened to certain people expound at great length on the virtues of home rule, and state rights while at the same time, they urge that the state take over their local duties and responsibilities or urge large Federal appropriations to support activities which could and should be maintained by the state.

The time is coming, and coming rapidly, when we must make a decision as to what type of government we wish to maintain and preserve here in America!

We already are collecting in taxes and expending through government approximately twenty-five percent of the productive income of all of our people.

If our way of life is to survive we must have less government. We must have more efficient govern-

ment. To get this all people must be concerned. It must transcend every political consideration. It should not be Democratic or Republican—it should be the voice of an aroused American people.

In recent months two outstanding American statesmen, out of their wisdom and experience, have sounded warnings of the grave perils that are hidden in the present rate of government spending.

They have turned the light of truth on the false promise that the government can provide everything needed to make the people happy and prosperous.

They have torn away the mask of Socialism and have warned that liberty and independence will be destroyed if we surrender the American heritage of self-reliance and individual freedom.

A distinguished Democratic leader, the Honorable James F. Byrnes, former United States Senator, former assistant to President Roosevelt, former Justice of the Supreme Court and former Secretary of State, speaking at the bi-centennial celebration of Washington and Lee University, made a stirring plea for the reduction of expenditures.

In that address he said:

"Congress should authorize and direct the President to make the reduction necessary to bring expenditures within our income."

"Some of the proposals now suggested which would curtail the liberties of the people are offered in the name of public welfare and are to be made possible by Federal aid. That phrase is an opiate. It is deceptive. It leads people to believe that Federal funds come from a Christmas tree."

The truth is there are no Fed-

eral funds except those taken from your pockets. If the people generally will ever come to understand this there will be less demand for Federal aid."

Here is another quotation from Mr. Byrnes' speech.

"We are going down the road to statism. Where we will wind up no one can tell, but if some of the new programs seriously proposed should be adopted there is danger that the individual, whether farmer, worker, manufacturer, lawyer or doctor, soon will be an economic slave, pulling an oar in the galley of the State."

Let me quote briefly from the inspiring address delivered by our only living ex-President, the Honorable Herbert Hoover, on the occasion of his 75th birthday anniversary.

Discussing the growth of spending by government—Federal, state and local—he said:

"Twenty years ago all varieties of government, omitting Federal debt service, cost the average family less than \$200 annually. Today, also omitting debt service, it costs an average family about \$1300 annually."

"That is bad enough. But beyond this is the alarming fact that at this moment executives and legislatures are seriously proposing projects which, if enacted, would add one-third more to our spending. Add to these the debt services and the average family may be paying \$1,900 yearly in taxes."

And here is Mr. Hoover's warning. I quote again from his speech:

"Along this road of spending the government either takes over, which is socialism or dictates insti-

tutional and economic life, which is fascism."

"Most Americans do not believe in these compromises with collectivism. But they do not realize that through governmental spending and taxes our Nation is blissfully driving down the back road to it at top speed."

I could continue quoting along the same line from other great Americans but time does not permit.

I hope every American will take these warnings to heart. Remember that they were spoken not in the spirit of partisan politics, but in the hope that they would inspire better Americanism and a deeper devotion to the task of preserving our Republic.

Is there anything we can do about it? I think there is and I would like to humbly suggest the following:

(1) We can re-establish the influence, the integrity, and the prestige of local government.

We can do this by making available to the localities—counties and cities—sources of revenue through which, to a much greater extent, they can collect their own revenues to provide public services and activities which they desire.

(2) Give each level of government its functions to perform and sufficient taxes to perform those duties.

The Federal government has the great duty involving national security, international relations, the currency, the improvement of rivers and harbors and certain other matters which cross state lines.

State governments have the duty of conservation, higher education,

While I was in Philadelphia at

tending the American Legion Convention I took occasion to revisit many of the sacred shrines of American patriotism. They are always inspiring. They create a stronger determination to preserve the principles which they commend.

As I stood before the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall I could not help picturing the scene enacted there on September 17th, 1776, when the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

I refer to the incident that took place when the throng gathered outside Independence Hall greeted Benjamin Franklin with these words:

"What kind of government have you given us?"

Doctor Franklin replied:

"A Doctor, if you can keep it."

That is still our problem and our foremost responsibility today. Can we keep our Republic?

My answer is yes—if we are imbued with the same plain common sense and the patriotic courage of our forefathers.

EDGELY

The following were entertained yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. John Ainsworth: Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Rousseau, Groveville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ainsworth and son "Bobby", of Lambertville, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Harold Elberson and son Ronald, Bristol; Miss Lois Dayhoff, Bristol township.

DeWitt Cook, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Barker Cook, left on Friday for Pine Beach, N. J., where he has entered Admiral Farragut Academy for a post-graduate course.

It's like getting a dollar's worth of gas for 85¢ with

FORD OVERDRIVE



Drive one of our demonstrators and see for yourself how Ford Overdrive smooths your ride. Your engine speed actually drops 30% without any drop in road

Miss Louise Bachofer and Mr. Richard Rittler Wed

HULMEVILLE, Sept. 19 — In the presence of a large number of relatives and friends, Miss Louise Bachofer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand H. Bachofer, Sr., Main street Tullytown, was wed on Saturday at the hour of two p.m., to Mr. Richard R. Rittler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Rittler, Sr., Woodside avenue, Edgely. The rector, Rev. Arthur Laedlein, officiated. Presiding at the organ console was Miss Margaret Perry, Main street, who in addition to playing the bridal marches, accompanied Mr. Charles Quigley, Bristol township, as he sang "The Lord's Prayer," "Because" and "I Love You Truly." White gladioli and palms were placed throughout the edifice.

Candlelight satin with long, tapered sleeves, was the choice of the bride for the ceremony. Appearing above a ruffle of imported lace around her shoulders was an illusion neckline. The full, gathered skirt featured a chapel train. Her long veil had trim of lace, and was held in place by a bonnet made of veiling and small pearls. A white orchid rested on her white prayer book, this having shower of baby breath.

The adult attendants of the bride were her sisters. Matron of honor was Mrs. Clarence Prickett, Bristol, who wore a pink taffeta faille gown which had a double collar forming a V-neckline and the sleeves. She wore elbow length gloves and a picture hat, and carried blue gladioli. The gowns of the bridesmaids were patterned like that of the matron of honor. Mrs. James Vandemark, Jr., wore orchid, and carried yellow gladioli; Mrs. George Rigby was attired in yellow and her gladioli were in orchid tone; Mrs. Paul Sterling, costumed in light blue, carried pink gladioli; Mrs. Theron Howell, selected light green and carried rose-toned "glads." Mrs. Howell is a Bristol resident, and the others live at Hopewell, N.J. The flower girl, Elizabeth Hobbs, wore a gown made on the same lines as those of the bride's other attendants. This was in light blue. Her nosegay was of pink gladioli.

Men of the bridal party were: Best man, Mr. Walter G. Rittler, Jr., Oxford Valley, brother of the bridegroom; ushers—Messrs. Clarence Prickett, Bristol; Charles Hobbs, Philadelphia.

For attendance at the ceremony Mrs. Bachofer chose a black afternoon dress, white accessories, and white rose corsage. The mother of the bridegroom wore a brown crepe dress, matching accessories, and yellow roses.

The newlyweds received 150 guests in Odd Fellows hall, Bristol, following the ceremony. Leaving for a honeymoon trip to the Pocono mountains, Mrs. Rittler was costumed in a royal blue gabardine suit, white accessories, and wore an orchid corsage. The couple will make their home on Main street, Tullytown. Mrs. Rittler is a graduate of Fallsington high school; and her husband, a graduate of Bristol high school, served two years in the U. S. Navy.

FUEL OIL
Save Yellow Trading Stamps for Valuable Premiums
FENTON P. LARISSEY
BRISTOL 8228

WHIPPS STUDIO
of Photography
22½ MILL ST. PHONE 4726

FUEL OIL
William M. Downing
Phone Bristol 4096

HOME ALTERATIONS REPAIRS
Plastering — Decorating
Cementing — Free Estimates —
E-Z ALTER-REPAIR SERVICE
Tel.: Hulmeville 6668

A COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE
Myers & Gillis
22½ MILL ST.
Br. 9641 CORN. 718-R-5

MOVING
Done by Experts
LEO QUICI
P. U. C. 4-7292

WM. A. TRYON
HOTPOINT HOME APPLIANCES
GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO & TELEVISION
COLEMAN AUTOMATIC OIL HEATERS

Bristol Pike and Neshaminy Creek
Phone Bristol 9950

Open Daily 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. — Close at Noon Wednesdays

pital, Philadelphia. The baby weighed 6 lbs., and has been named Irene Adele.

Two weeks were passed recently by Mrs. Warren Armstrong, Jefferson avenue, with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Newburg, Lynnbrook, L.I., N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Workman, Hayes street, Mr. and Mrs. George Bowing, Trenton, N.J., spent from Monday until Wednesday at Slaughter Beach, Del.

Dolores Elmer, Locust street, is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Neill, Frankford.

Wilbur Gerlack, New Buckley street, spent from Monday until Thursday with his mother, Mrs. William Gerlack, Upper Lehigh.

Mrs. William Vetter and Mrs. Carl Vetter, Bath road, and Mrs. Justina Mahan, Linden street, spent Wednesday and Thursday at Wat-

son.

Engagement announcements must be submitted in writing at The Courier office.

Mr. and Mrs. George Marucci, 123 Mill street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Norma, to Mr. George Ashton, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George Ashton, Pine street at a party on Sept. 11th. One hundred guests attended from Berghfield, Camden, N.J.; Philadelphia, Ardmore, Bristol, Pa.; and Yonkers, N.Y.

On September 10th, Mrs. Fred Kring, Wilson avenue, Mrs. Marie Gratz, Monroe street, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Veigel, Croydon, were visitors of Miss Louise Bachofer, at Germantown. The group also attended a dinner and bazaar held at the Lutheran Home, Germantown.

Mrs. Anna Levers and Mrs. Amit Schmidt, of Philadelphia, were Wednesday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Corrigan, New Buckley street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Price, 125 Radcliffe street, are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter born Friday at St. Agnes Hos-

DR. A. R. KATZ
Dentist
1414 Farragut Avenue
Bristol 4909

Spring Water Supply Co.
Delivers Water in Bristol
Every Thursday
Call Morrisville 7431

BRISTOL MEDICAL LABORATORY
122 MILL STREET
Phone 2462 Res. 9804
Equipped to Do Any Lab Test
Your Doctor Orders

SEE J. VENTRINO FOR
MURKIN ALUM. STORM
WINDOWS & DOORS
Free Est. & Dem.
Showroom at 349 Lincoln Ave.
Phone: 4773 or 3518
No Down Payment
Up to 36 Mos. to Pay
5% A. Y. F. H. A. Plan

Auto Glass
FOR ANY CAR
BEN'S AUTO GLASS
2000 Farragut Ave., ph. Brst. 2922

Plumbing and Heating
LOUIS F. MOORE
Registered
Bristol Borough: 128 MILL Street
Bristol Twp.: 47 Woodside Ave.
Call Bristol 2177

THE NEW BEAUTIFUL
Ritz Theatre

CRYDON, PA.
Phone: Bristol 9538
Doors Open 6:30 P.M.
2 Full Shows, starting at 7 P.M.

It isn't the size of the dog in the fight, but the size of the fight in the dog that determines which wins.

FINAL SHOWING
"CANADIAN PACIFIC"

TUES. and WED.
Double Feature!

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII" and "SHE"
Plus Chap. 15 of The New Serial—"Sea Hound"

We Will Not Race the Clock!

We are often asked to hurry the compounding of a prescription. Much as we like to oblige, we cannot in our profession "race the clock." Prescription compounding calls for the exercise of the utmost care and skill to assure complete accuracy because the effectiveness of the medicine depends upon this precision. We will not sacrifice safety to speed but we will take just that amount of time that absolute accuracy demands. And you may rest assured that your medicine will be ready at the time we say it will be.

BRISTOL'S UNITED DRUG STORE

229 MILL ST. BRISTOL, PA. PHONE 5121

W. A. TRYON
HOTPOINT HOME APPLIANCES
GENERAL ELECTRIC RADIO & TELEVISION
COLEMAN AUTOMATIC OIL HEATERS

Bristol Pike and Neshaminy Creek
Phone Bristol 9950

Open Daily 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. — Close at Noon Wednesdays

Farewell Is Tendered To Scout Eileen Wright

ANDALUSIA, Sept. 19 — A farewell party was tendered Girl Scout Eileen Wright in Andalusia cabin on Wednesday evening by troops 67 and 27. Dancing was enjoyed. Refreshments were served to: Nancy Allsh, Judith Beldin, Marie Cook, Gwendolyn Dean, Rose Doneker, Norma Escher, "Betty" Ann Ferguson, Barbara Gaugier, Marie Gorham, Patricia Keller, Barbara Pettit, Rosemary Parr, Hazel Rever, Carol Stewart, Ann Thompson, Hazel

Tomlinson, Emma Wilcock, Mrs. James Doneker, Mrs. Norman Gaugier, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilcock. Eileen was the recipient of many gifts. She and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, two brothers and her sister will move shortly from Cornwells Heights to Laurel Springs, N.J.

FAMILY GATHERING

The annual reunion of the Peters family was held at Berlin Park, Berlin, N.J., Sept. 11, with 68 attending. President Ralph Peters reported one death, that of Lewis

Peters, Marilton, N.J., June 26th; four births, Ruth Ann Coles, Keith Douglas Rodgers, Lewis C. Peters, 3d, and Gary Allan Peters; one marriage that of Joan A. Cook with William E. Hendrickson; and the engagement of Miss Carolyn E. Simpson to James LeClair. Four generations were present: Mrs. Eva Meredith, daughter Mrs. Sadie Nicholson; granddaughter Mrs. Elizabeth Cox; great granddaughter Suzanna Cox. Gifts were given the oldest member present, Mrs. Letitia Peters, 82. A large cake with the

word "Aunty" and singing of "Happy Birthday," featured. Ice cream and cake were enjoyed.

Those present from this area: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hendrickson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bartle and son Walter, Jr., Mrs. Hannah Gross and daughters, Diane and Jacqueline, Mr. and Mrs. William Hendrickson, Mrs. Carrie Jenks, Charles Evans, Joan Vandegrift, Thelma Rodgers, of Bristol.

Get the Classified Shopping Habit, and pocket the savings.

They forgot one thing — the countless dollars spent in furnishing their home. Don't make their mistake! Ask us today for a free Household Inventory booklet so you can determine the value of your household goods and personal effects — and thus insure them adequately.

Blanche & Blanche Insurance Agency

122 MILL ST. (Next to First Federal) Phones: Brst. 829, Home 2432
OFFICE HOURS: Mon. thru Fri. 9 to 5; Mon. & Fri. Evenings, 7 to 9
Closed Saturdays

LEHIGH PREMIUM ANTHRACITE COAL

At Special Fall Prices:

EGG STOVE \$19.00 PEA \$17.00

SAVE \$1.00 PER TON. COMPARE OUR PRICES WITH PRICES ELSEWHERE. CASH OR CREDIT. No carrying charge on credit or budget accounts. Above special price good until October 1st only.

SYLVESTER COAL CO.

Phones: 872-2405

Time for a Fall Permanent

Get your permanent wave now and be sure of hair beauty the summer through.

Ida's Famous Permanents

Including:
SHAMPOO HAIR CUT and STYLING
All for . . .
\$7.50

Make Your Appointment NOW —
PHONE BRISTOL 2345

Ida's Beauty Salon

311 MILL STREET (2nd Floor)

Cleaning & Dyeing

LaRosa's Tailoring

447 MILL ST. BRISTOL

SPECIAL

Get Your Summer Clothes Cleaned and Pressed To Be Put Away With Our FREE CEDAR BAGS Sealed By Us SUITS, DRESSES, COATS or TROUSERS for 90c (Our New Price)

MEN'S HABERDASHERY

SPORT JACKETS . . . TROUSERS

Ladies' and Men's Suits Made for the Individual

Would you let your brother Harry see Anna Lucia?

Anna Lucia starring PAULETTE GODDARD

William Bishop · John Ireland · Oscar Homolka · BRODERICK CRAWFORD

"POPULAR SCIENCE" "SPEAKING OF ANIMALS"

C. Peters, Marilton, N.J., June 26th;

four births, Ruth Ann Coles, Keith

Douglas Rodgers, Lewis C. Peters,

3d, and Gary Allan Peters; one

marriage that of Joan A. Cook

with William E. Hendrickson;

and the engagement of Miss Carolyn E. Simpson to James LeClair. Four

generations were present: Mrs. Eva

Meredith, daughter Mrs. Sadie

Nicholson; granddaughter Mrs.

Elizabeth Cox; great granddaughter

Suzanna Cox. Gifts were given the

oldest member present, Mrs. Letitia

Peters, 82. A large cake with the

word "Aunty" and singing of "Happy

Birthday," featured. Ice cream

and cake were enjoyed.

Those present from this area:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hendrickson,

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bartle and son

Walter, Jr., Mrs. Hannah Gross and

daughters, Diane and Jacqueline,

Mr. and Mrs. William Hendrickson,

Mrs. Carrie Jenkins, Charles Evans,

Joan Vandegrift, Thelma Rodgers,

of Bristol.

Get the Classified Shopping Habit,

and pocket the savings.

Super quality cellulose fibre securely

stitched at hems, coated on both sides

with linseed oil for sun and weather

protection. Splinter proof hard wood

rollers. White, eggshell, ecru, or

green. 36" wide x 72" long.

SPENCERS FURNITURE

Lincoln DRIVE-IN

2 Big Hits!
JEANNE LINDA ANN
CRAIN DARRELL SOTHERN
"A Letter to Three Wives"

DENNIS O'KEEFE
"T-MEN"

GRAND

MONTE KICKS POINT BRISTOL NEEDED TO WIN GAME

HATBORO, Sept. 19.—Alex Monte sat anxiously waiting on the bench to see action for Bristol High against Hatboro High. For the whole first quarter and part of the second session, Monte was squirming on his seat. Then Bristol scored a touchdown.

Coach Harry McClester looked at Monte and yelled: "Alex, go in there and kick the extra point."

Monte adjusted his helmet, substituted for Daniel, and with "Bill" Moll holding the pigskin on the pass from center, booted it squarely between the uprights for the extra point.

Although the point seemed valueless at the time, a strong comeback by Hatboro in the final canto made it the deciding point as the Warriors scored a 7-6 win over the Hatters in the opening game of the season.

For three-quarters of the game, Bristol outplayed their opponents.

The Hatters had difficulty in getting the ball into the Warriors' territory during this time on running plays. In fact, it was in the third session that Hatboro registered its initial first down.

But suddenly, the tide turned. Instead of the weak lamb it had been, Hatboro was like a charging bull. It took advantage of every chance and scored a touchdown and on another drive got as far as the Warriors' 24 with less than two minutes to play before losing the ball. The Bristol line cracked completely in the last period and for a while it appeared as if all its good playing in the forepart of the afternoon would be lost.

"Bill" Moll scored the Bristol touchdown in the second quarter. Bristol had the ball in Hatboro's territory and an exchange of punts took place. Frank Rich, who did the Warriors' kicking, booted one out of bounds on the 30. A fumble took place on the first Hatboro play following the kick and Joe Dominick was on the bottom of the pile with the ball tucked under his arms.

The ball was resting on the 24-yard line. Moll started an end run and McNeil broke through and seemed to have him blocked but Moll sidestepped him and in the meantime Braam took out Hatboro's left halfback to enable Moll to pass the line of scrimmage. The fast charging Bristol back eluded two Hatboro's final defensive players to score standing up and give Bristol a 6-6 lead. Monte made it 7-6.

The score stood thus until the fourth quarter when Hatboro really became dangerous. Frank Rich had twice saved Bristol by leaping high into the air to intercept a forward pass. One of these was on the five-yard line and the other on the 15. It was after the latter catch, that a low pass from center caused a fumble in the Bristol backfield. Jack Mulligan, of Hatboro, recovered the ball on the eight yard line.

Hatboro went into the air and on the first heave, Gene Thompson threw a pass to Gene Hiden. Two Bristol linemen rushed the passer and the raised hand of one of them partially blocked the ball but it rolled end over end into the hands of Hiden who barely stepped over the goal-line for the touchdown.

Everything then hinged on the extra point. Whether the game would end in a tied score or Bristol victory. Thompson went back to place-kick only to have the ball again partially blocked. The kick had enough height but was wide of its mark.

Bristol had five first downs in the game while Hatboro had four. Both lines played wonderful defensive ball but the Bristol line did not live up to expectations on blocking. The backs played the game expected of them with "Bill" Moll excelling. Moll's run-back of kicks kept the Warriors in the game as he was averaging 20 to 30 yards on a run-back.

Frank Rich's height was a big advantage in the backfield as it enabled him to intercept three passes. Rich also did the kicking for the Warriors and with the exception of one, got off some nice boots.

Coach McClester did quite a bit of changing in the lineup. A surprise starter was Pat Field who in the third quarter saved Bristol when he tackled John Young on the 35 after the latter intercepted a pass and had clear sailing for a score.

On the defense, McClester had Ned Albright and "Whitney" Welker backing up the line. He shifted Marty Braam to an end position and used Rich at halfback.

Hatboro's opening kickoff rolled out of bounds and Bristol got possession on the 45. Petrizzi failed to gain and Moll made 8, but Bristol was penalized 15 yards. A pass failed so Rich kicked to the Hatboro 45. Thompson failed, Garner made three yards, so Young kicked to Bristol's 45. Al Daniel on an end run made a first down on the Hatboro 40. Two line plays netted seven yards but a bad pass gave Hatboro the ball on their 40. Garner tried the line twice without a gain and a short pass gained 8, so Young kicked to Daniel on the Bristol 35. Moll gained five yards on two plays and Daniel was stopped around end. Rich booted to Coleman on the 40.

ST. ANN'S TO PRACTICE ON LEEDOM'S FIELD

An important practice for the St. Ann's A. A. football team will be held this evening at six o'clock on Leedom's field.

Head coach "Pete" Borrice has issued the final call for candidates as all eligible players for the Northeast Football Conference must be signed this evening, otherwise they will not be eligible for the league.

At the same time, players will be given their insurance contracts to be signed. Players must be insured to play Sunday in the first game on Memorial Park field, Olney Vets, coached by Joe Niesman, will be the St. Ann's opponents.

Borrie is being assisted in his coaching duties by Joe Roe, who handled the Goodwill Hose team with Jesse Vanzant last season, and "Sock" Seneca, former professional lineman.

In the practice session yesterday 26 players were present, the largest turnout of the season. Coach Borrie is after several other players in this district and has requested them to report this evening.

BOWLING

LADIES' INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE

STANDING—9-15-49

Won Lost

D. of A.	4	0
Kentucky	4	0
Rescue Squad	4	0
Emilie	4	0
Lucky Strike	3	1
Jackson	2	2
Parkway Inn	1	2
Bowlerettes	0	4
3M "Scotties"	0	4
Junior Miss	0	4
Badenhausen	0	4

TEN HIGH AVERAGES

A. Foster	160
H. Hunter	145.1
E. Muller	143.1
E. Gallagher	144.1
V. Hibbs	143.1
G. Morris	142.1
E. K. Morris	141.1
D. Nickerson	139.2
E. Krames	139.2

HIGH 3 GAMES WITHOUT Handicap:

Lucky Strike, 2661
High 3 games with handicap: Bowlerettes, 2031

High single game without handicap: Lucky Strike, 179

High single game with handicap: Bowlerettes, 707

High 3 games individual: A. Foster, 160

High single individual: M. Linek, 176

JACKSON

M. Marshall 115 158 125-298

M. Fawkes 112 112 159-333

J. Girton 125 105 120-350

R. Goebig 128 115 128-371

P. Piercy 126 125 133-384

Handicap 9 9 9

615 624 674 1913

PARKWAY INN

J. Dwyer 149 144 90-383

P. Tomasetti 105 146 121-322

T. VanAken 114 144 119-377

M. Hunter 150 137 158-445

624 661 624 1909

BOWLERETTES

F. Moore 146 119 135-466

E. Muller 147 129 135-371

M. Fox 89 165 126-320

M. Wardrop 123 99 103-324

A. Foster 161 172 147-480

Handicap 51 51 51

707 665 659 2031

LUCKY STRIKE

P. Hagerer 145 126 165-436

G. Geist 122 129 120-467

G. Geist 155 118 128-411

P. Moore 160 143 142-385

657 719 684 2060

RESCUE SQUAD

D. Linsner 140 155 124-419

M. Lingk 90 145 121-375

Y. Leckie 101 94 68-263

J. Clemmer 115 99 121-335

632 515 508 1645

3M "Scotchkoppers"

J. Connolly 67 60 61-188

M. Gib 28 46 36-110

M. Gallaher 65 124 112-332

D. Quinn 75 98 107-280

140 155 124-419

118 130 125-352

116 111 125-388

103 125 132-412

128 135 136-406

119 128 136-397

125 132 136-397

119 128 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125 132 136-397

125